FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.

The steamship *Niagara* has arrived, with dates to the 29th ultimo.

Great Britain.—The Bank of England reduced the rate of discount on the 29th to four per cent. The reduction had little or no effect on the money market or stock exchange.

The London Times remarks on the subject, that there is a prospect that the tendency, for a considerable period, may be towards increased ease in the money market. For the last week or two the applications at the Bank for discount have almost entirely ceased. They are still likely to be of a very moderate character, since the minimum rate in the open market has for some days not been higher than three per cent, while in the stock exchange the supply is abundant at two.

A resolution pending before the General Court of Directors of the East India Company, deprecating the proposed change in the Government of India, was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

The London Advertiser asserts that the Indian Bill will not be nearly so sweeping as is generally believed, and as was at first intended. Ministers will consent to modifications in the measure in its progress through Parliament, and it will not pass this year. If not withdrawn it will be shelved at the end of the session.

Heavy drafts of troops are under orders to embark for India.

The Leviathan had been pushed twenty-five feet off the ends of the launching ways, and her cradles were being removed. She had over seventeen feet of water under her, and it was expected that she would float on the 30th or 31st.

Parliament would assemble on the 4th of Feb.

India.—One week later news from India received. Sir Colin Campbell was still at Cawnpore. He would shortly go westward, with a powerful force.

Outram had attacked and defeated the enemy at Alumbagh, capturing four guns.

No fresh disturbances have occurred in any part of the Deccan or Central India.

The Punjaub is tranquil.

China.—Nothing later from China, but the correspondence of English Journals says that the American Commissioner had sought an interview with Yeh, and met with a sarcastic rebuff.

Lord Elgin's demands were rejected in a similar tone.

The correspondent of the Times, writing from Canton River, under date December 16th, says that Yeh has returned an insolent answer to the ultimatum of the English and French Plenipotentiaries, and that the two forces would in a few days attack Canton. Lord Elgin's demand was of the most temperate character. He asked no more than that the treaty should be carried out; that Canton should be put upon the same footing as the other treaty ports,—its gates opened to commerce; that compensation be given for the damage to British merchants, and that the occupation of the Island of Honan be acquiesced in, as a material guarantee, until all matters are settled.

A letter from Hong Kong says that Yeh's answer to Lord Elgin is couched in a sarcastic vein. He tells his Lordship that the question of the treatment of strangers at Canton has been settled by decree of the Emperor; that Sir George Bonham was made a baronet for respecting that decree, and recommends Lord Elgin to follow his example; and, as for compensation, Yeh had demanded of the British Government indemnity for losses suffered by China.

A few days before this answer was received, Mr. Reed, the American Commissioner, solicited an interview in the city, and Yeh replied that he would meet him outside of the city, but that no barbarian should set foot within the limits of Canton.

The persecution of the Christians continued with unparalleled violence.

The country was in a state of the greatest confusion.

France.—Congratulations addressed to the Emperor by the army were becoming offensive to the English.

The Zouaves almost regretted that they had no opportunity to manifest their zeal in a striking manner; and the address of the 82d regiment contains the following sentence:—"And if your Majesty wants soldiers to reach these men even in their haunts, we humbly pray you to designate the eighty-second regiment as part of the advance guard of this army."

Addresses from other regiments appear to have been worded still stronger, for the *Moniteur* has omitted some of the paragraphs.

A Brussels paper affirms that the French Foreign Minister had addressed a note to the British, Belgian, Swiss, and Sardinian Governments, demanding certain measures which may prevent renewed attempts at assassination.

The *Moniteur* contains a leading article on the unanimous expression of horror which has been elicited, not only from all parties of France, and every class of the population, but from foreign ports and nations, and claims the congratulations which the Emperor has received as proofs of affection for the Imperial family and dynasty, as well as for their majesties personally.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree announcing the intention of the Government to put down all religious controversy in the French press.

Commercial.—Cotton sales for the week 65,000 bales, including 11,500 on speculation and 2,500 for exports. Rates advanced ⅛ on the reception of the news by the *Baltic*, closing buoyant. Sales on Friday 7,000 bales. Orleans fair 7¼d. Middling 6 15-16. Uplands fair 7d. Middling 6 13-16. Stock in port 360,000 bales, including 190,000 American. Manchester advices favorable.

No More Madeira.—A Funchal correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that it is not an open question whether any more Madeira wine will ever be produced. None has been made since 1851, and there are now only some seven or eight thousand pipes upon the entire island. All recent attempts to manufacture this wine have utterly failed, and pumpkin vines now adorn the old grape arbors, once covered with abundant clusters of rich grapes.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1858.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT!
MANY LIVES LOST!!

Our community is intensely shocked this morning by intelligence that the Steamer Magnolia, Captain John M. Stedman, burst her boilers and sunk in deep water, near Whitehall, on the Cape Fear River, yesterday morning. A brief letter from one of the passengers sent by private hand to Mr. W. H. Lutterloh, gives us all the reliable news as yet received.

The letter is dated Wednesday 1 o'clock, and at the time of writing the bodies of seven persons had been found. The only names mentioned among the killed are those of Captain Stedman and a negro man Charles, one of the boat's crew, belonging to Mrs. John Murchison. Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., the owner of the Magnolia, was on board and severely hurt.

It is supposed, from the location of the disaster, that there was, as usual, a number of way passengers; and it is feared that some, ladies and children among them, went down with the boat.

Capt. Stedman leaves a large and helpless family, (his wife the daughter of the late Judge Potter.) We learn that he had a Life Policy of $2000 in the Greensborough Mutual Company.

In addition to the above particulars, we have seen a letter from the Rev. A. Paul Repiton, of Wilmington, who was a passenger on the Magnolia, and who writes from the W. & M. Rail Road, (9 miles from the scene of the disaster,) which he had reached on his return to Wilmington. He says,—

"By request of Mr. Lutterloh, of your place, I write to inform you that the Magnolia burst her boiler last night about 12 o'clock. Some 12 or 15 passengers are dead. Capt. Stedman is also among the missing, and had not been found up to the time I left White Hall, where the accident happened. Mr. Lutterloh has sustained no injury except in his left shoulder, which it is thought may be dislocated. I left him at White Hall, where he requested me to write from this point, for the sake of his family."

SALE OF BANK STOCK.—35 shares of Bank of Fayetteville stock were sold in this place yesterday, by C. E. Leete, Auctioneer, at $60 50 per share—par value $50.

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina 6 per cents are selling in New York at 94. Virginia 6's at 92 to 92¼. We have heard of a sale of a small lot of North Carolina 6's at par, to a citizen of a neighboring county.

The Public Treasurer advertises for sale $35,000 of State Bonds, issued on account of the Lunatic Asylum.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.—Democratic meetings in Wake and Surry have nominated Mr. Holden for Governor.

DEEP RIVER MINERALS.—Prof. Emmons writes to the Raleigh Standard to describe a magnesian limestone, which occupies a definite position in the shaft at Egypt, and which he believes will prove a valuable accession to the mineral productions of that region.

The limestone stratum, says Prof. E., is associated with the iron-ball formation about 70 feet above the coal seam. It is fine grained and compact, or nearly so; its color on a recent fracture is gray, but becomes brown by exposure to the weather, and hence appears quite similar to the argillaceous iron ores, but is perceptibly lighter and effervesces strongly with acids.

It is the best variety of limestone which Prof. Emmons has yet examined; and its composition, he says, renders it probable that it will form an excellent flux for the iron ore of this formation. It is also probable that it will make an excellent cement, or hydraulic lime, as it has the elements in its composition which are common to the best limestones of this class. As a limestone for agricultural purposes it would probably be too difficult to burn in consequence of its easy fusion, and for this reason it is well adapted as a flux for the reduction of the ores of iron and lead.

Chemical Analysis shows its composition:—

Carbonate of lime,	42.600
Carbonate of magnesia,	16.000
Carbonate of iron,	19.380
Silex,	16.050
Alumina,	3.000
Water,	2.000
	99.030

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—Doubts have been entertained whether this cane will make sugar in the climate of the United States; but the Washington Globe says it has seen numerous specimens of apparently good sugar made from it. It adds, that experienced cultivators of it assert that the sirup is a profitable crop at 25 cents a gallon; and that, even if neither sugar nor sirup could be obtained from this plant, it would still always prove an advantageous forage crop.

WINTER.—We suppose there is no longer a doubt that the Northern cities will be able to obtain plenty of that now necessary of summer life, *ice*, though it is still unlikely that it will be found here in the South of sufficient thickness to be put up. At the New York telegraph offices, daily reports are received from sixty towns and cities, of the thermometer, and many of them report down to zero, and some as low as 10° below.

A LOSING BUSINESS.—The Register of the U S. Treasury has published a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1857. The receipts were $7,092,665; the expenditures $17,035,653. Almost ten millions spent more than the income.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, nothing of interest occurred. A debate on the Indiana contested election cases occupied most of the session.

On Tuesday, Mr. Houston offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Protectorate in Central America. Laid over under the rule.

The Army Bill was next in order. Mr. Wilson moved an amendment by substituting volunteers for regulars, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, $35,000 was appropriated to pay the expenses of the several investigating Committees.

Mr. Campbell asked, but was refused leave to introduce a bill for the purchase of the British North American Provinces and Cuba.

Mr. Wolcott appeared with a written statement disclaiming any intention of contempt for the authority of the House, but denying the right of the committee to require answers to questions not within the scope of their duties. He was remanded to the custody of the Marshal of the District.

The Committee on Foreign affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of abrogating the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.

On Tuesday, Mr. Letcher, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Deficiency Bill.

The Maryland contested election case next came up and was debated until the hour of adjournment.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECTS.—There are three projects for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific—one reported from the Select Committee by Senator Gwin, of California; another by Senator Davis, of Mississippi; and a third by Senator Foot, of Vermont.

Mr. Gwin's bill authorizes the President to contract for the transportation of the Government mails, troops, munitions, supplies, &c. by railroad, and the erection of a magnetic telegraph from some point on the Missouri river, between the mouth of the Kansas river and the Big Sioux, to the city of San Francisco, on the route uniting best the qualities of shortness, cheapness, and convenience. The proposals for contracts are to be advertised for a period not exceeding six months in two newspapers in each State and Territory and the District of Columbia.

The contractors are to complete the work in 10 years at furthest. They are to deposite $500,000 in the treasury, to be returned in sums of $10,000 each, so soon as work to that value is done. On the completion of every section of 25 miles, the President of the U. S. is to issue U. S. 5 per cent bonds to the contractor, at the rate of $12,500 per completed mile, with three-fourths of the alternate sections of public land twenty miles deep abutting the road. Not more than $25,000,000 in bonds are to be issued in any event.

Mr. Davis's Bill differs from Gwin's, chiefly in these particulars: that it omits mention of any geographical limits within which the railroad shall commence or terminate, merely providing for railway communication to connect "the States of the Atlantic and Pacific;" that it makes no provision for a telegraph; that it proposes to convey to the contractor alternate sections on only six miles of land on each side the road; that it directly appropriates ten millions of dollars out of the Treasury, and as each twentieth part of the whole road is completed and set to work the President shall advance one twentieth (minus ten per cent.) of this whole appropriated sum, the reserved deductions to be paid over when the whole road is completed.

Mr. Fort proposes to start the road from the junction of the Bois de Sioux river with the Red river of the North, in the State of Minnesota, and continue it to Puget's Sound, and thence to San Francisco, in California. Its other provisions appear to be in the main the same as those of Mr. Gwin's bill.

MR. BUCHANAN IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Two of the Locofoco organs in Philadelphia are at loggerheads—Col. Forney's "Press" and the "Pennsylvanian." They have been cherished friends of Mr. Buchanan. Forney—the infamous Forney—was so important as actually to have been a candidate for a seat in the Cabinet. His pretensions were overruled, (though another honorable and valuable office was tendered to him,) and now hear what the Pennsylvanian says of him:—

"There is every appearance now that the cloud which has thus far partially enveloped the designs of Messrs. Walker, Douglas, Forney and their allies, will soon lift enough to reveal the actual intent of their schemes against the Democratic party. Thus far they have claimed affinity to the Democratic organization of the country, and professed to be the especial friends of the President. But that game is almost played out. In our own State, preparations are making by these men to openly antagonize the party, and if necessary, put up independent candidates in each election district in order to defeat the friends of the Administration who may be selected. Thus much of the plot has been revealed by those in immediate connection with the Anti-Buchanan, Anti-Administration organ of this city, the editor of which is already spoken of as the Anti-Democrat, Anti-Lecompton, Black Republican candidate for Mayor of this city."

GOV. WISE.—The last epistle indited by the Governor of Virginia to the Northern Democracy who oppose the Lecompton Constitution has aroused wrath at head-quarters. The Washington Union has formally excommunicated him. The Union seems to part with its whilome Magnus Apollo of Southern Democrats with very little regret. He never was exactly the right thing, the Union very plainly intimates; and moreover was always opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska Law. In fact, he is a very small potato indeed.

The facility with which the Democracy convert their great men into insignificant creatures, is getting to be almost equal to that with which for so many years they have converted insignificant creatures into great men. Perhaps they are right; it is a bad rule which won't work both ways.

THE SABBATH IN NEW YORK, is the title of a pamphlet lately issued and sent to us by a friend in that city, containing a "History of Sabbath Observance in New York;" stating the facts as to the "existing desecration of the Lord's Day," and noting the "causes of declension in Sabbath observance." The pamphlet is a report of a committee appointed last year by a meeting of gentlemen who organized an association "to promote the better observance of the Sabbath."

Among the open desecrations of the day, it is stated that a public garden has recently been opened at Rhinelander's Point, near "Hell Gate" —(an aptly chosen location)—which draws thousands in the summer season to its haunts, who spend the Sunday in drinking, target firing, and sports of various kinds, after the manner of continental cities. In one instance the gathering, chiefly Germans, was estimated at twenty thousand.

But these profanations are not confined to the less informed. "The Academy of Music" has resounded, Sunday night after Sunday night, with "overtures" and "caprice fantasias," and the applause of thoughtless throngs, who shelter themselves under the pretext of attendance on "Sacred Oratorios." Theatres have also opened their doors for "sacred" performances on Sunday night. Eighteen such "sacred concerts" were given on a single Sabbath in June last.

Recently a Fire Engine Company, attended by a band of music, marched through various streets, on Sunday, at the time of assembling for Divine service, and paraded in line on Broadway, in front of a Daguerrean gallery, employing the light of heaven on the day of God, to perpetuate the memorial of their profane act.

Many other illustrations of desecration are given, closing with the following statement of facts, the result of a careful investigation by gentlemen engaged in the City Tract Mission:—

NUMBER OF SHOPS, &c., OPEN ON A SINGLE SABBATH.

Restaurants,	437
Pawnbrokers' Shops,	26
Policy and Exchange Offices,	34
Daguerrean Galleries,	54
Confectionary and Segar Stores,	1,234
Sabbath Concerts,	18
Dance-houses and places of amusement,	85
Dry Goods and kindred stores,	2,419
Groceries,	1,977
Liquor Shops and Drinking Saloons,	3,408
Total,	9,692

"Making a total of 9,692 places of business and amusement engaged in their ordinary and mostly destructive traffic on the Lord's day, or about one place to every 65 of the entire population. If the average be estimated at 20 of the frequenters and customers of those concerns, it will make nearly 200,000 of our population who may be classed as Sabbath-breakers, and patrons of Sabbath-breakers.

"Comment would only weaken the force of this appalling statement, and we leave it with all its awful significance, for the study of the friends of sound morals and pure religion."

The most radical and comprehensive causes of this state of things are said to be the insane intensity with which men in all branches of business pursue their vocations, giving up day and night and finally the Sabbath to their business plans: the Sunday Press: the increase of European travel; and greatest of all, the immense emigration from Europe. The census of 1855 shows, that of the entire population of 629,810, no less than 232,678 were born in foreign lands, and that of the voters there were 42,704 foreign to 46,113 native born. A fraction of the whole number, says the report, came from Sabbath-keeping Scotland; but the great mass have emigrated from lands where the Sabbath is a gay holiday, or where it is so overlaid by fast and feast days of human appointment, as to be practically superseded in the respect and observance of the people. "Congregating here," says the writer, "in swarms at particular localities; retaining their ideas of Sunday as a day of mirth and dissipation; finding our streets in the possession of newsboys who carry on a traffic in a manner more godless than their eyes and ears were accustomed to even in the worst capitals of the old world; uninstructed in the true uses and divine sanctions of the Lord's Day; encouraged to license by the general spirit of lawlessness, contrasted with the stricter governments of force to which they have been familiarised —is it strange that our emigrant population should invade an American and a divine institution they do not understand and have no sympathy with; or that their imported views and example should weaken the sentiment and impair the power of our Christian Sabbath? Intermingled with our church-going population, may be found dwellings, where the piano rings forth the last waltz, or the voice recites snatches from the popular opera; and a hundred neighboring families are completing their foreign education under gratuitous masters. In the midst of a group of decent abodes, the home it may be of virtuous, pious mechanics, a German dance-house is set up; and the Sunday band and the merry dancers continue their sport the live-long day, and far into the night. A citizen grows weary of the noise and dust of the city, and seeks a residence on the banks of one of our noble rivers: the adjoining place is converted into a "Tea-Garden," and every summer's Sabbath is made the resort of thousands who know no other distinction of days than that which admits a looser rein to passion and pleasure.

"In these and other ways the element of our population, which contributes so much to its material prosperity, becomes a bane to its higher interests. The incursion of Goths and Vandals could hardly be more fatal to morals and religion. The whole moral atmosphere is tainted by its breath. Many parts of the city reek with its pollution. Respect for law is waning away. Life and property are becoming insecure. Misrule, peculation and fraud infest our government. Crime and pauperism lurk in our streets. Anarchy waits for our doom. Nor need it wait long. Left to ourselves—the restraints which divine mercy has thrown around us in his Holy Law cast off—what can we expect but the *invariable* visitations of the Divine Ruler on rebellious cities and nations?"

STATE TAXES PAID IN 1857.

From the Comptroller's Report.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
G. W. CRUMPLER, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 500,320
Valuation Land, $1,218,194
Town Property, $76,825

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$1,829 54
Town Property,	115 55
Polls,	1,954 50
Interest,	593 30
Salaries and Fees,	152 50
Mortgages and Deeds,	57
Studs and Jacks,	40
Capital in Negro Trade,	14 33
Capital in other Trade,	5
Marriage License,	61 75
Pistols and Knives,	30
Dirks and Canes,	7 30
Gold Watches,	124 50
Silver Watches,	42 30
Harps,	2 50
Pianos,	42
Plate and Jewelry,	10
Playing Cards,	1 05
Riding Vehicles,	384 98
Merchants' Capital,	458 04
Liquor Traffic,	179 40
Retailers,	120
Daguerreotypists,	20
Distress,	100
Privileged Voters,	15 20
Delinquents for 1855,	4 16
Arrears for Insolvents,	6 60
Total amount,	$6,371 55

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per $100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	$1,237 45
County Expenses, 15 do., and 45 do.,	3,712 35
Schools, 8½ do., and 25 do.,	2,057 93
Public Buildings, 5 do., and 15 do.,	1,237 45
Total amount,	$8,245 18

STANLY COUNTY.
JOSEPH MARSHALL Sheriff.

Acres Land, 241,677
Valuation Land, $578,100
Town Property, $12,805

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$867 82
Town Property,	19 20
Polls,	661
Interest,	232 35
Salaries and Fees,	29
Mortgages and Deeds,	45
Studs and Jacks,	68
Capital in Negro Trade,	80
Marriage License,	81
Gates and Ferries,	15 50
Pistols and Knives,	22 50
Dirks and Canes,	65
Gold Watches,	20
Silver Watches,	24 60
Pianos,	4 50
Plate and Jewelry,	62
Riding Vehicles,	123 82
Playing Cards,	28 35
Merchant's Capital,	91 37
Liquor Traffic,	99 71
Pedlars,	60
Retailers,	80
Taverns,	62
Drugs and Medicines,	8 94
Daguerreotypists,	10
Delinquents for 1855,	2 40
Privileged Voters,	5
Total amount,	$2,526 45

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 7½ cents per $100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	$724 81
County Expenses, 15 do., and 53 do.,	1,633 84
Schools, 7½ do., and 17 do.,	682 30
Total amount,	$3,040 95

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, J. In Williamson v Williams, in equity from Mecklenburg, directing proceedings to be had to try the validity of the first marriage. Also, in Hobbs v Riddick, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harrell v Nixon, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment. Also, in McLean v Waddill, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Creach v McRae, from Columbus, affirming the judgment. Also, in Gamble v Breson, from Guilford, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Lindley v Ray, from Orange, affirming the judgment. Also, in Watkins v James, from Caswell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Houston v Bibb, from Union, affirming the judgment. Also, in Powell v Cobb, in equity, from Caswell, declaring the plaintiff entitled to the relief prayed for. Also, in Whitfield v Whitfield, in equity, from Wayne, affirming the decretal order. Also, in State v Harrison, from Northampton, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*.

By BATTLE, J. In Bodenhammer v Newsom, from Forsythe, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Holt v Clapp, from Johnston, judgment affirmed. Also, in Bennett v Clifton, from Duplin, affirmed in part and reversed in part. Also, in Hunt v Piggott, from Guilford, judgment affirmed. Also, in Bost v Cline, in equity, from Catawba, order affirmed. Also, in Shinn v Motley, in equity, from Cabarrus, decree declaring the rights of the parties. Also, in Vanderburg v Sloan, in equity, from Cabarrus, decree for plaintiff. Also, in Harris v Smith, in equity, from Cabarrus, decree for plaintiff in part. Also, in Poston v Gillespie, in equity, from Rowan, order affirmed. Also, in Harrison v Bowe, in equity from Caswell, decree declaring the right of the parties. Also, in Freeman v Okey, from Guilford, in equity, decree declaring the rights of the parties. Also, in West v Sloan, in equity, from Mecklenburg, decree reformed.

By NASH, C. J. In Caldwell v Rodman, from Guilford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Fasier v Walton, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in Winslow v Elliott, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in Osborne v McMillan, from Ashe, affirming the judgment. Also, in Young v McDaniel, from Davie, affirming the judgment. Also, in Baucom v Streatom, from Union, affirming the judgment. Also, in Pinkston v Brown, in equity, from Rowan.

Per Curiam. Scales v Wilson, in equity from Davie, decree for an account. Also, Overman v Moss, from Mecklenburg, in equity. Bill dismissed. Logan v Logan, in equity, from Yadkin, decree for plaintiff.

RULES OF PRACTICE.—It is ordered by the Court—

1. That hereafter the law cases from the respective circuits shall be docketed before the equity causes from the same circuits.

2. That no case, either in law or equity, from the second, third, fourth, and sixth circuits which may hereafter be filed by the consent of parties, shall be argued or submitted at the same term, unless it be filed with the clerk of the Court five days before the day on which the causes of the circuit from which it is brought shall be called; but such case shall be continued until the next term of the Court.—*Ral. Standard.*

Avoid an angry man for a while—a malicious man for ever.

From the San Francisco Herald.

FROM SALT LAKE

Attempt to Enter by Echo Canon—Four Dragoons Killed.

Below we give some important intelligence from Salt Lake, received by way of Carson Valley, and telegraphed from Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 9, 1858.

"Messrs. Middletown and Pearson arrived at Carson Valley on the 6th, and Mr. Pearson has just arrived from Carson Valley via the Big Tree route. They brought an express from Washington to Harris Fork for Colonel Johnston. On December 7th, Colonel Alexander, with the 6th Dragoons, had attempted to force their way through Echo Canon; in the attempt, four of the dragoons were killed. Thinking it impossible to force the pass, Colonel Johnston, who had assumed command of the troops, retired, and in a few days despatched Colonel Alexander, and twenty-eight dragoons as an escort, to St. Louis, to obtain supplies. Colonel Johnston then retreated a short distance to Sulphur Springs and took the Sublette cut off around to the North of Salt Lake to Box Elder, from which Messrs. Middleton and Pearson started December 13th. Colonel Johnston was there at the time with the second and third dragoons and light artillery, seven six pound and five twelve pound Paixhans. He has sent foraging parties, fifty men each, and has obtained 2,400 cattle and other supplies of all kinds. The Colonel has pickets out all the way from Bold Elder to Gravelly Ford of from forty to sixty men. An escort of seven dragoons came with the expressman to Gravelly Ford.

He will attempt to enter Salt Lake City about the 1st of May, as he expects Harney will arrive on the other side about that time.

There are three companies of dragoons at Fort Bridger. Fort Supply, twelve miles South, has been evacuated by the Mormons, and the troops have possession of it. Mr. Pearson saw no snow except since leaving Carson Valley. Johnston's command have experienced no inconvenience whatever from snow, not having seen any. Harney will have the 2d Dragoons, three companies, 13th mounted regiment. Five companies rifles will arrive on the 11th.

The following original lines were written by a lady of Guilford co., N. C., by way of invitation to the bride of her nephew, who, a few days since, married in Massachusetts:

For the New York Express.

THE BRIDE'S INVITATION TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilt thou come to our land? Here earth hides in her bosom,
The white shining silver, and bright shining gold,
In such forms, with such hues, neither bird, shell, nor blossom,
More beauty of structure, or tint, can unfold.

Wilt thou come to our land? She hath sons, and hath daughters,
With heart-hidden treasures as rich, and as rare,
With affections that flow like her own flowing waters,
More precious than gold, and than silver more fair.

Hast thou heard the child-fancy that starlight has entered
The depths, and congealed into white silver shines;
And that sun-beams of ages through fathoms have centred
Condensed into gold-grains to light up the mines?

I have mused on that thought when I mused on our Fathers—
O, they shine as the stars, and their virtues impart,
To their children a radiance that centres, and gathers,
The silver of mind, and the gold of the heart.

But the light of example is paling, and paling,
Our silver must change, and our fine gold grow dim,
If we seek not the Fountain of Light never-failing,
The God of our fathers,—their light was from Him.

Wilt thou come? We are waiting thy gentle caressing—
Come! Welcome to us as the dew to the flowers;
For our spirits are kneeling, to ask that a blessing,
May rest evermore upon thee, *thine* and *ours*. M.

Played his Trumps Well.—An incident occurred at an auction sale the other day, which was so unutterably provoking, that it insists upon being cited. A fine, robust negro man, one of those "first class" darkies who enjoy alike a physical as well as an intellectual superiority over the race of "common niggers," was offered for sale. Knowing that if his real good qualities were known he would be the subject of some competition, which would perhaps terminate in his consignment to a cotton field, he determined to "look cheap," and stand a chance of being refused by the lookers-out for profitable bargains. He was put up on the block, the most complete metamorphos's, in appearance, of a good for nothing nigger outside of Pocahontas.

"What are you good for?" asked a keen eyed individual, with a twinkle that immediately put Sambo upon his guard.

"Good for, massa? ain't good for nuffin. I'se mitey weak and feeble; don't reckon I gwine to lib much longer, bress de Lord."

"Any thing the matter with you?" asked another.

"Yars sir—knocked de knee-pan off my leg one day, and ain't done nuffin but creep about ebber sence."

"Do you drink?"

"Kasonally, yars sir; doesn't know what I'd do 'doubt sperrits, I'se so feeble—yars massa, I does drink—I habs to do it."

"I wouldn't give three cents for him," said some body.

The auctioneer cried out for a bid.

Sambo gave an awful groan, lengthened his face a few inches and rubbed his game leg.

Somebody bid one hundred, which was slowly followed up by two hundred, four, four-fifty, five hundred!—gone!

He was knocked down to the owner of his wife! His exultation may be imagined. He gave a leap in the air that would have done honor to the agility of an athlete, and with a most provoking grin—best appreciated by the slave speculators near—burst forth with a resonant "Yah! yah! yah! —Cheapest nigger in de world! Sound as a dollar and wuff a thousand! Somebody's "sole" sides me—yah, yah, yah!" and keeping up the exultant "yah, yah," as he moved off, Sambo soon had the beatification of being enveloped in the delectable arms of his angeliferous Dinah.—*Pet. Express.*

MARRIED,

At R. M. College, Va., on the 10th inst., by the Rev. A. G. Brown, Mr JOHN P FULLER, of Robeson Co., N. C., to Miss WILLIE, daughter of Dr. Wm. A Smith.

On Thursday, Feb'y 4, by Rev. James Sinclair, DUGALD P. McNAIR, Esq., of St. Paul's, to Miss CLARKIE ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. Wiley Alford, of Ashpole

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 10th instant, Col. STEPHEN BIRDSALL, for many years a resident of that city, aged about 62 years.

At the residence of his mother, at Kenansville, on the 10th inst., after a brief illness, JONATHAN FARRIOR, aged 17 years and three months.

At the residence of his brother, James Murphy, in New Hanover county, on the 2d inst., in the 53d year of his age, ARCH'D. MURPHY, Esq., of Bedford county, Tenn., formerly of Sampson.

MR. BIGGS ON TURKS.

Hon. Asa Biggs, one of our "small monuments," made a small speech in the Senate on Tuesday last, and succeeding in catching very much of a Tartar.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Va., the joint resolution for the reception of Admiral Mehmed Pasha, of the Turkish Navy, and to facilitate the objects of his mission in superintending the construction of a vessel of war in the U. S., was put on its passage.

Mr. MASON said: It is well understood in the intercourse between the United States and the nations of the East, that courtesies and hospitalities of this kind are very highly appreciated, and lead to very useful results. It has been recommended by the Secretary of State to the committee, and we cordially concurred with him. The Admiral is expected to arrive every day; and it is desirable, therefore, if anything is done, that it should be done at once. And again: the Sultan has sent one of his principal naval officers here to superintend the construction of a ship-of-the-line. If he came from any European Government he would be received as any European gentleman is, with the private courtesies or the official courtesies of the Government; but he comes from a people who are accustomed to a different sort of reception. I should think that the proprieties of usage would be that we should conform, within proper limits, to their customs. This is the whole object of the resolution.

Mr. BIGGS. It may be unfashionable to refer to the power of Congress to make an appropriation of this kind, after the numerous precedents that have been cited to the contrary; but I should like to know where is the power under the Constitution of the United States for us to appropriate money to carry a Turkish officer from one portion of this country to another. I should like to know under what clause of the Constitution of the United States we have the right to appropriate money for the purpose of showing a Turkish officer about this country. I do not understand that there is any such power in the Constitution of the United States. It seems to me that in the present state of the Treasury, it is about as much as we can do to pay the expenses we are authorized to incur under the Constitution—to pay our own officers. The idea of appropriating an indefinite sum (for this resolution is totally indefinite, so far as the appropriation is concerned) for this civility, as it is called, towards this Turkish officer, it strikes me ought not to be entertained for one moment in the Senate.

It seems to me that the President of the United States has the power to extend the advantages proposed by this resolution to be given to this Turkish officer to investigate our naval establishments, and gain all the information he possibly can from an inspection of our naval architecture. He has already that power; and I have no doubt this duty would be performed, on his part, in a becoming manner, and in a grateful manner to the Turkish officer who is expected; but that is not the object of the present resolution: The object is to get through Congress an indefinite appropriation to pay the expenses of this Turkish officer. If the resolution is to pass, I insist upon it that we ought to have some limitation as to the amount. Being opposed to it out and out, I shall vote against the resolution entirely; but for the purpose of limiting it, and making it as perfect as possible, I propose a proviso, that the expenditure hereby authorized shall not exceed $5,000.

Mr. HALE. I was in my seat, last year, I think it was, when a report came in from the Committee on Foreign Relations, proposing to buy the ship Resolute and make a present of it to the Queen of Great Britain. I had the same difficulty then that the Senator from North Carolina has now, as to the constitutional power; and I looked to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the chairman of the Committee on Finance, and all the great lights of strict construction expecting that some of them would throw some light upon it; but there was not a word said, and I concluded that it was so well settled that I should only expose my ignorance if I were to ask the same question which has been propounded now by the Senator from North Carolina. He was in his seat then, and I looked to him at the time; but he said nothing. If he wants to find the authority for appropriating this money to receive this Turkish Pasha, he will find it in the same clause of the same section of the Constitution giving power to buy the ship Resolute. [Laughter.] If he will turn to that clause and find the constitutional charter that guided him then, he will find right under it exactly the provision, in so many words, to appropriate this money to entertain the Turkish Pasha.

Mr. Biggs did not "come back" upon the New Hampshire man. Few men do, and take anything by their motion. But he had another rap at the resolution, and got rapped back. Mr. Biggs moved as an amendment:—

Provided, That the expediture hereby authorized shall not exceed the sum of $5,000.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I do not know that I am opposed to the resolution, but I certainly am opposed to the amendment. If it is worth while to do anything; it seems to me it is worth while to do it properly. I do not think it worth while to say to the Sultan of Turkey, "we will receive your officer hospitably, provided it does not cost more than five thousand dollars; we will treat you to the amount of two and threepence worth." If anything is to be done, let it be done by the Government as it ought to be done, and let us put confidence in the officers of the Government that they will do what ought to be done and not undertake to limit them in this way, and have it go back to the Sultan of Turkey that we would pay five thousand dollars to be civil, and no more. Let your civility be such as it ought to be, without regard to the cost; just as, if a friend came to my house, I would treat him civilly whatever might be the expense, and not say "I have two shillings or half a pistareen at your service."

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Biggs then objected to the 3d reading, but was forced to withdraw the objection, and the resolution was adopted 31 to 19.

The circumstances of the Collins line of steamers to England has brought to mind the immense sums spent by foreign Governments for ocean mail service. It is stated that the British Admiralty pays for its ocean mails $5,300,000, and that France expends $2,960,000, and a company has been formed there with a subscribed capital of $3,200,000, for the New York line. The inference is that our own Government must either become a common carrier or allow our carrying to be done by those who can do it the cheapest.

It is asserted that the stock of the Cunard line of European steamships is at over two hundred per cent. premium. Very little of it is ever sold. A gentleman of Glasgow last summer offered £3,000 for a share of £1,000, but could not get it. With their first five ships they have built all their additional eight or nine ships, with the common earnings, without any assessments for additional capital.

The ice on the North river at Albany is now about fifteen inches thick.

From the London Times.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Yesterday afternoon the representatives of the public were admitted to Buckingham Palace to see the magnificent collection of bridal gifts, which have been presented to the Princess Royal by every member of the Royal family, by most of the illustrious guests who have lately honoured her Majesty with a visit, and by some of the chief personages of the illustrious House with which she is now so happily connected.

The exhibition of wedding gifts on these occasions is generally made with some display of taste and skill in the combination of colors and general effect, so at least to exhibit the objects fairly, if not to set them off to advantage. Under such circumstances, and with proper management, such displays are often very attractive; and with intense interest which attaches to all relating to the Princess Royal it would not be easy to render gifts to her other than deeply interesting. If anything, however, could have detracted from the effect, and even interest, of these magnificent *cadeaux* it was the manner in which the functionaries connected with the Palace displayed them.

The most conspicuous among the brilliant mass was the present of the King and Queen of Prussia; a lofty open coronet of diamonds, the design of which with its thin spires of brilliants and open shell work between, is probably one of the most chaste and graceful that has ever been executed. Equal with this are those given by her Majesty. The first is a broad diamond necklace, with a trebble row of the most brilliant drops and long pointed terminals, which match the light tracery of the coronet. The second gift from the Royal mother consists of three massive brooches, somewhat in the style and size of the Scotch plaid brooch, but, which, instead of having an open circlet in the middle, are in each case filled with a noble pearl of the very largest size and purity of color. The Prince Consort gives a superb bracelet of brilliants and emeralds, which is beautiful both in design and execution, and is altogether a most costly present. This has additional interest in the eyes of visitors from its being one of the bracelets which the young bride wore at the Chapel Royal on Monday last. That which she wore on the left arm was also a diamond and emerald bracelet, presented by the gentlemen of the Royal Household, but which, though a splendid present, and probably equal in value to the Prince's, is much inferior to it in design and still more so in the manner in which it is set.

The gift of the Prince of Wales is in rich beauty of effect far superior to them all. It is a suite of ear rings, brooch, and necklace of opals and diamonds; but the opals, in play of color and irridescence, are superior to any we have yet seen, and the design of the settings is quite in keeping with the exquisite beauty of the stones they enclose. As we have said, in magnificent, and at the same time chaste effect, this gift surpasses all. But the present of the bridegroom is perhaps the most costly, though in appearance the most simple of any. It is a necklace of Pearls, and our readers may easily judge of their value when we say that the necklace, though full sized, only requires 36 to complete the entire circle, which graduates in size from the centre, tapering less and less in size of jewels as it approaches each end. The three centre pearls in this superb circlet are said to be of great value.

The Queen gives a third present of three silver candelabra, which form the most regal looking group in silver we have ever seen. The centre piece springs from an elaborate base, and is surrounded by large groups of figures exquisitely chased in full relief. This supports between 20 and 30 branches, and is four feet high. The two others are to match the centre, and are equally elaborate and almost equally massive and lofty. There was no ticket to indicate whom this was given to, one of the authorities stating most positively that it was a present from the Queen to the bridegroom while another asserted that it was presented to the bridegroom's father. As however, the former statement seemed infinitely more probable, we must believe it to be the correct one. The Princess of Prussia gives a truly regal gift of a stomacher brooch of brilliants. The stones in this superb ornament are large and of the purest water, and the setting and design are exquisite.

The Princess Alice gives a small, but beautifully formed brooch of pearls; and the Princesses Helena, Louisa, Victoria give each a massive stud brooch or button, similar in shape to those in diamond and pearl of the Queen's gifts, which we have already mentioned. These brooches are of massive gold, ornamented with pearls and emeralds, pearls and rubies, and pearls and sapphires. The Duchess of Cambridge gives a noble bracelet of diamonds and opals, and the Princess Mary her portrait in massive gold frame and stand. One of the most beautiful of all, however, is the gift of the bride's Royal father-in-law, the Prince of Prussia. It is a magnificent necklace, with pendants of exquisite design. It is composed of pure brilliants and turquoises, and is called, from the size, rarity, and value of the latter gems, the turquoise necklace. The bride's grandmother, the venerable Duchess of Kent, gives a most magnificent and useful present. It is a large and most costly dressing-case, containing sufficient articles to fit out the toilet tables of a dozen ladies of quality, and all of which are of massive silver gilt enriched with bright red coral. The simplicity and exquisite beauty of the designs for these things are not to be surpassed.

Next, probably, to this in costliness, though infinitely reduced in regard to size, is the gift of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, which is one of the most fairy-like opera-glasses ever used by lady The design is elaborate—arabesques of gold on white enamel, with a double border and enrichment of diamonds. In a little card-box, with a delicate fringe left out to show the pattern, is the gift of His Majesty the King of the Belgians. It is a Brussels lace dress made expressly for the young bride, and our readers will be best able to judge of its exquisite beauty and carefully elaborated workmanship when we state that it is valued at no less than 50,000*f.*, or 2,000*l.* sterling. The Duchess of Saxe-Weimar gives a magnificent bracelet of rubies, diamonds, and emeralds, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg give plain gold bracelets with enamel miniatures of the givers on each. Conspicuous among the piles of jewelry and plate is is a characteristic gift, a large edition of the sacred volume—a Bible, bound in the most costly and gorgeous style. On the fly-leaf is inscribed—

"The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, on the occasion of her marriage, with sincere prayers to Almighty God for her happiness in time and eternity. Shaftesbury, President. January, 1858."

There is also a writing desk to match the dressing case, and in which the contents are equally valuable and chaste. This is the gift of the Duchess of Buccleuch. The Marchioness of Breadalbane gives a toilet hand-mirror, with the frame of massive gold set with pearls and the handle composed entirely of one brilliant cairngorm. Other things are there too which were rich and costly in the extreme, but none of them were ticketed, nor was it possible to ascertain from whom or whence they came. Of the little presents from the schools at Balmoral—the gifts of embroidery and Berlin tork—the thousand nameless little tokens of affectionate remembrance which the young bride has received from all parts—not one was shown. The bad taste of such an exclusion needs no comment. It was, however, stated that all even of what was costly had not been displayed. This may very likely be the case, and may also account for the absence of any gifts from some of the late Royal guests.

"GOOD HEALTH AND SPIRITS."

This is a frequently used expression, but all do not appreciate its force. To have good bodily health is among the greatest of earthly blessings. To possess a cheerful flow of spirits is equally as great a blessing. The former may be possessed without the latter. United, they make a man very happy. Few comprehend the meaning of the terms "good spirits" until they are bereft of them. John Bunyan and William Cowper had the trial of the deprivation, and came near committing suicide. There are men in poor health, who seem to have an habitually cheerful temperament. Let them prize the blessing. It is not betokened by the loud laugh, which generally ends in a sigh, if it does not bespeak a "vacant mind." It is not the hilarity, which is created by artificial stimulants, sinking the mind to a corresponding degree of depression. It is not the excitement of dreaming vagaries, such as Coleridge and Lamb were accustomed to indulge, impairing the intellect, deranging the imagination, and shortening the life. Nor is it the intoxication inspired by some sudden success. It is the natural tone of a healthy temperament. It is like a pleasant stream, whose waters are supplied from a perennial fountain. Concealed it may be, but it furnishes a quiet and perpetual supply. The sun never shines upon that stream, but to be reflected in a thousand sparkles, for the waters are not turbid. There is no stagnation there.

A happy temperament is necessary for business men, and political men. There are times when the presence and the murmuring of croakers are exceedingly pernicious. The Tories of the revolution were frequently men of this raven stamp, like so many Cassandras, constantly foreboding evil. It required not only the genius, and the energy, but the buoyant temperament, liking itself with true moral courage, of the brave leaders of that mighty enterprise, to counteract the sinister influences the Tories and croakers were perpetually breeding, and carry forward the work. After the disastrous retreat through New Jersy, when the American troops were compelled to retire behind the Delaware, it required all the calm, steady, trustful cheerfulness of Washington to give spirit to his intellectual plans, and enable him to restore the tone of affairs. Under this influence, he made an impetuous dash at the enemy in Trenton, and changed the whole face of his country's fortunes. Most of his generals were cheerful men. So were the most efficient officers. Morgan, for instance, probably the most effective regimental officer in the army, was full of the vitality of a strong and elastic temperament, always in good spirits, and ready to dare anything. He infused his own spirit into his men. He even controlled raw militia men by his wondrous example and words. On his riflemen he could always rely. But what should he do with undisciplined militia? At the Cowpens, he harangued them in few words before the enemy came on, telling them he knew they could not stand fire, but said he: "When the redcoats get near enough, deliver your fire with good aim, as well as you can, then we will open to the right and left for you to retreat, and load, then when I order you, come back again, and repeat the manœuvre." In this way he made them eminently useful. Havelock, too, was eminent among the class of hopeful, cheerful, determined men, who snatch victory from defeat.

Civilians sometimes fail for the want of "good spirits." Castlereagh was thus conducted through a melancholy path to suicide. The same is true of other statesmen. We have sometimes thought the life of John C. Calhoun was shortened by melancholy forebodings of political affairs. We knew a distinguished member of Congress, on whom Mr. Madison strongly relied for the support of his measures, whose spirits utterly failed him in the hour of need, so that with really bright political prospects before him, he retired from the scene, as the war of 1812 commenced, and became a melancholy, inert man for the remainder of his life. How different the tone of Henry Clay's mind and temperament! Defeat only roused his recuperative energies. We think Mr. Benton is a man of tone, of the *nil-dis-perandum*" class. So is Cass, and so certainly are Buchanan and *Wise*. Our merchants and business men generally have lately been through the *expermentum crucis*. Some have faltered and sunk, but many have endured and are realizing, if not abundant fortunes, yet the blessing of "good spirits"—inestimable it is. Editors, of all men, need emphatically the happy temperament. Daily editors! Who can compute our cares, labors, perils, solicitudes, fatigues, disappointments? But we would not disguise our successes. As a people, we of the United States may be said to be hopeful, cheerful, pushing, victorious—even over ourselves— and that is the greatest victory. Of our eagle it may be said, she has "an eye that never winks, and a wing that never tires." Let us than be sustained amid present difficulties, believing that Providence will be to us "a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night," to conduct us through the wilderness, in which we are at present entangled.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Where is Home?—The Watchman and Reflector thus beautifully illustrates a child's idea of home:

"This is my home!" cried a little one, a treasured boy of four summers, as, fresh and rosy, he came in from school, at the close of a short winter afternoon.

"Indeed, little Willie," said his mother's visiter, "how is it? Suppose you go out on the side-walk and try the next door; suppose you step into the entry, throw off your little sack as you have here, and proceed to the parlor—wouldn't that be your home?

"No indeed," said Willie, "that wouldn't be it."

"But tell me why not?"

Willie had never thought of this. He paused for a moment, then directing his eyes to where his mother sat quietly sewing, he replied with an earnest gesture:

"*She lives here.*"

An official statement shows that the effective force of the navy now embraces sixty-two vessels of all kinds.

PATTERN WIFE WANTED.

I want a wife,
Who, through her life,
Was never known to have a flirt;
Who'll bring to me
A recip-e
To keep the buttons on a shirt!

WAIT A LITTLE LONGER!

Hoot away despair!
Never yield to sorrow;
The blackest sky may wear
A sunny face to-morrow.

QUARTER DAY.

Says his landlord to Thomas, "Your rent I must raise,
I'm so plaguily pinch'd for the pelf."
"Raise my rent!" replied Thomas; "your honor's main good,
For I never can raise it myself"

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

We have heretofore devoted considerable of our space to articles upon the cultivation and value of the Chinese Sugar Cane, from a conviction of the great importance of this addition to our agricultural resources. The following, which we find in the last number of the Cotton Planter, is a very practical and intelligible statement of its successful mode of treatment, and may be of service to such of our readers as are interested in its cultivation.

CHINESE SUGAR MILLET.

DR. CLOUD.—*Dear Sir:* It is almost useless now to say anything more about this plant, in regard to its qualites for yielding syrup and sugar, besides several other articles. It has now been fairly tried all over the South; and though it may not have come up to so great a yield of syrup as was claimed for it, still it stood its trial gloriously.

The "Sugar Millet" must unquestionably form an epoch in the farming of the Southern States. The sugar growing section, hitherto not extending much north of the latitude of New Orleans, has now been enlarged with several degrees further towards the North. The possibility for every planter of making his own syrup is certainly a matter of great importance. It is truly amusing that some persons are still so far "behind time" as to consider this plant identical with the old-fashioned "Chicken Corn." Why the mere chewing of a piece of the stalk would be sufficient to convince even "Zach. Boss" of the great difference.

But, on the other hand, its value as a forage plant ought not to be overlooked; for, as such, it is unquestionably inferior to none. Many a person will perhaps think that I am praising it too highly, but I feel confident that this plant is not yet appreciated half as much as it deserves.

In cutting it for syrup, a great fault is committed in cutting it before it is thoroughly matured. By all means let the seed be dead-ripe before the cane is cut for the mill. By cutting it before that period, you will get a larger quantity of juice, but it will be watery, require more boiling, shrink more, and make an inferior syrup. There is no necessity for nor advantage in stripping off the leaves, or pinching off the seed-panicles, before the seed is thoroughly ripe. This operation would only cause the stem to throw out suckers, which would be an injury to the cane.

In boiling the juice it is of great importance to strain it well, and to have the kettle well filled. The whole mass will simmer much better than if the boiler is only half full, and not be so apt to boil over. It should not be stirred at all, until a thick brownish crust has gathered over the whole surface, when this crust should be removed, and the liquid strained into the second boiler, and so on, until it gets its proper consistency.

The question has been made: "How to *keep* the canes until Fall?" In reply I would say, that there is no difficulty in it. Any barn or any shed will answer; let the canes be thoroughly matured and place them on the ground floor in a layer, say 12 to 15 inches thick. Put another layer of canes of similar thickness on the top of the first, but *crossways*, and so on. Cover the whole pile; the best material for it is baggasse, or refuse canes which have passed through the mill. In this way the canes will keep a very long time in excellent condition, and when taken out for grinding, it will be found that many of the watery parts have evaporated, but that the juice is much richer, and will yield a very superior article of syrup. While it will require about seven gallons of juice from fresh canes to produce a gallon of good syrup, that same quantity, and of better quality, can be made from four to five gallons of juice pressed from canes which have been preserved in this way for some weeks.

The saccharine principle will not evaporate; on the contrary, the cane seems to improve in flavor by being put up in this way for some time; similar to the process which apples are undergoing by being kept for some time. I will now say a few words about the Sugar Millet, as a forage plant. The saving of corn is a most important matter, particularly when prices are so high, as has now been the case for several years.

When planted early in April, and on good, high, sandy land, this millet will, by the beginning of July, have matured its canes sufficiently to serve as a substitute for corn in feeding stock. The nutritious qualities of the Sugar Canes are too well known to need explanation. Even before the seed is perfectly ripe, the canes can be cut for this purpose. Let the whole, leaves and seed, be cut up in a common straw cutter, allowing ten or twelve good strong stalks to each working animal per twenty-four hours. Two common hands can easily, in fifteen minutes, cut up stalks enough for twenty heads, and if a few handfuls of bran are scattered over the pile of cut forage as a flavoring, so much the better. Working animals fed in this way, without any corn whatever, will not only keep in good condition, but will actually improve.

Let every planter calculate for himself, how much corn he can save by feeding his stock for four months on the Sugar Millet; a crop so easily raised, and which stands our droughts so well, as to deserve to be termed *never-failing*.

Besides, the roots will sprout out again vigorously, and in a few weeks produce a second crop. Planting the seed in drills two by three feet, thirty thousand stalks are but a very fair average yield, and thus the planter can easily calculate the number of acres he may need for his stock.

The yield of seed is very different, according to the stand and the quality of the soil—say from thirty to sixty bushels to the acre, a bushel weighing from thirty-five to forty pounds. It is equally as good for feeding and fattening stock as the same weight of corn, if not more so.

There can hardly be any doubt, that the baggasse, or refuse come from the mill, would be an excellent material for brown paper, though it has not yet been tried, as far as I know. But this will be enough in favor of the Sugar Millet for this time. ROBERT NELSON.

Augusta, Georgia, October, 1857.

A Terrible Situation.—A man named Stregrei near Davenport, Iowa, was last week in the woods chopping a heavy limb from a prostrated tree. The limb struck him on the back of the neck as it fell, and bent his body down so forcibly as to break his back. A portion of the limb penetrated his thigh, making a terrible wound. The injury to his spine paralyzed all the lower part of the body. In this condition, and far from help he used his axe as a lever, and pried off the limb, so that he could get out of the trap. He then dragged himself by the arms—his lower limbs being entirely paralyzed—a quarter of a mile, through the snow, till he came within view of the people at the house. During the tedious trip the lower part of his body was entirely naked. It is very doubtful whether he can survive.

A horrible case of spontaneous combustion is reported as having recently occurred in Cairo, (Illinois.) A man named Faxon, suffering under delirium tremens, entered a saloon and called for a glass of brandy. Immediately after drinking it his breath came in contact with a lighted match in the hand of a bystander, and instantly took fire and burned for nearly two minutes, when death ended his tortures. The agonizing screams of the wretched man are discribed as having been horrible in the extreme.—*Louisville Journal.*

Since January 1, 1856, three thousand school houses have been built in the State of Illinois.

Vinegrowing in Madeira.—Extract from a letter from the U. S. Ship Powhatan at Madeira to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:—

"I have made special inquiry respecting the vine, its disease, and the prospect of renewing the grape culture. The vine was introduced from the island of Cyprus in the year 1425, but was not extensely cultivated till the first part of the 16th century, say about 1525. The Jesuits went largely into the production of wine, and excelled all others in the fine qualities of their varieties. The abundant supply furnished by the island is shown by the fact, that about the year 1720, when the trade with the island was by barter, an Englishman bought one pipe of wine for *two half-worn suits of clothes*, and another for *three second hand rings!* The culture went on increasing, till as Mr. March informs me, who has resided here at intervals, for about 30 years, the quantity of wine produced amounted to 51,000 pipes in the most favorable seasons, while the average production was about half that quantity. In 1825 it was fully 25,000 pipes, and the price about $400 per pipe. One pipe per acre of vineyard was an average yield, while sometimes four pipes were produced. The vine is not cultivated more than 1,500 feet high on the mountain sides, as the grape does not ripen above that elevation. The vine disease first appeared in the year 1852, the cause and nature of which still remain a profound mystery. All that is known is this, that a minute fungus, called by botanists *oidium*, appears in the shape of a white powder upon both the leaves and the fruit; but whether this fungus is the *cause* of the disease, or only a *symptom* has not been ascertained. Various remedies have been tried, but without effect, the vines still being unproductive, or the fruit decaying and becoming worthless, and the vines dying out, till at last, in despair, they were rooted up by the owners, and the land occupied with other crops. So complete has been the agricultural revolution, that Mr. March states that not above *five* pipes of wine were produced last year in the whole island. It is worthy of being remembered, that at the same time a disease attacked the potato and even the chestnut. About 200 varieties of grape were cultivated, and went in combinations to make the different wines.

"It is stated by Mr. March that the American Isabella or Catawba vines which have been introduced here, have succeeded admirably. Should they continue to prosper, the grape culture may revive in Madeira; otherwise the hills will soon be denuded of the last vine. It should be added, that though much suffering followed from the first year's grape failure to the peasantry, who make the mass of the people, sufficient time has now elapsed for the substitution of other vegetables and fruits, and the peasantry were never in a better condition."

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,

A Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a *sure preventive*.

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder, of travelers or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi, and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions in producing Gravel, Calculi, and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable putrescences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known, on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dyspepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and *fac-simile* of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer,
22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The word *Schiedam Schnapps*, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nov. 25, 1857. 63-3m

GARDEN SEEDS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE

HAS received his usual supply of GARDEN SEED. These Seeds were selected and put up expressly for him and are all fresh and genuine. The following list comprises a *few* of the varieties, viz:

BEANS—Early China,
" Valentine,
" Large Lima,
BEETS—Blood Turnip,
" Long Blood,
CABBAGE—Early York,
" Sugar Loaf,
" Large Drumhead,
" Flat Dutch,
COLLARDS,
CARROT,
MELON—Nutmeg,
" Water,
MUSTARD,
ONION—White,
" Red,
PEAS—Early,
" Marrowfat,
PEPPER,
PUMPKIN,
SQUASH—White Bush,
" Yellow "
TOMATO—Red,
" Yellow,
TURNIP—Flat Dutch,
" White Globe,
" Ruta Baga,
CORN—Sweet,
ALSO,
Onion Sets,
Blue Grass Seed,
PARSLEY,
PARSNIP.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 25, 1858. 79-itf

1858.

GARDEN SEEDS!

Warranted the Growth of 1857.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBBINS & Co., Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application.

Jan'y 14, 1858. 76-i2m

YEAST POWDERS;
Chocolate;
Saltpetre;
Pure Potash;
Toilet Soap;

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec'r 7. 66-

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.

A FRESH supply received by
S. J. HINSDALE.

From the Utah Army.—A letter has been published, written by Col. A. S. Johnston, the commander of the Utah army, to a member of his family in Louisville, Kentucky, dated at Camp Scott, near Fort Bridger, December 12, 1857, the following extract from which embraces all that is of any general interest.

"We are still encamped at this place, and will continue until we move in the spring. The army has abundance of food and clothing, and is well sheltered from the cold in Sibley tents. With your knowledge of camp life you would pronounce our situation one of great comfort. These Sibley tents are tall conical tents, twelve feet high and twenty feet in diameter, open at the top, with a vane to prevent its smoking, which it does not quite do. With a stove or fire built in the middle it is a great improvement in the comfort of the soldier; but not as good as a wall-tent, with a stove, for an officer.

"I said we have abundance; but inasmuch as no one, from the governor and civil officers to the private soldier, can obtain more than one ration, we have nothing to give in the way of hospitality; for, if I invite my neighbor to dine, he would be no better off than if he had stayed at home, while I should be damaged by his eating my ration. The regular diner-out would fare badly here.

"We of course find it irksome here; but time will soon roll round, and we shall find ourselves again in the midst of those we love and admire. Until then we must be patient. We fear our friends will suffer from groundless apprehensions on our account. We have no reason to complain of any thing but absence from our families.

"Some think the Mormons, when it is necessary to make issue with them, will submit to the government. *I do not agree with them. I think their fanaticism and villiany will lead them to try one encounter at least; and I think our government ought to desire it, as affording a simple solution of a difficult political question.* If they resist, a final settlement would be on the basis of a conquest. We could then dictate to them the terms of adjustment."

The Iron Trade—We gather from the Philadelphia North American the following statistics of the iron production for the entire United States. There are about 1100 iron works in the United States, viz: 121 anthracite furnaces, and 500 charcoal and coke, 300 forges and 210 rolling mills.

The entire production of iron was:

In 1854	713,366 tons.
In 1855	705,745 tons.
In 1856	782,958 tons.

There are ten principal centres of the iron manufacture. Tabulating these regions on the scale of their importance, with their productions for 1856, we have—

	TONS
1. East Pennsylvania and Maryland charcoal 87,773, anthracite 341,928	429,701
2. Ironton Region, S. Ohio	90,765
3. Highland Belt	76,672
4. Pittsburg Region	67,488
5. Clarksville and Eddyville Region	32,000
6. Adirondac Region	31,464
7. Monongahela Region	30,867
8. Missouri Region	13,201
9. East Tennessee and Carolina Region	6,800
10. Virginia	5,730
	782,958

The railroad iron business for four years, was as follows:—

	R. R. Iron made	Imported	Consum'd
1853	105,000 tons	298,995	402,995
1854	121,000	288,266	409,866
1855	134,000	127,915	261,916
1856	147,507	155,995	303,502

Southern Pacific Railroad.—The New Orleans Picayune states that the first twenty-five-mile section of the Southern Pacific Railroad has been completed in full time to comply with the conditions of the Texas charter. The time expired on the 16th instant. The cars are running over the line, and official intelligence had been received to that effect by the officers of the company in New Orleans. The completion of the twenty-five miles of the road entitles the company to sixteen sections of land per mile, or 256,000 acres for the twenty-five miles, and to a loan of $6,000 a mile out of the school moneys of the State of Texas.

A Cool Reception.—In the Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature a resolution of Mr. Kendrick, tendering the use of the Hall to *General William Walker*, and calling upon him for a public address upon Nicaraguan affairs, was, on motion of Mr. Bale, laid upon the table by a vote of 31 to 23.

The oldest married couple alive are supposed to be a Mr. Snyder and his wife, who reside at Burnside, Pa. He is 111, and she is 107 years old, and they have been married about 93 years.

The Poor of New York.—The destitution in New York is at this time more wide spread and absolute than was ever known in that city. The Relief Association require $30,000 to carry them through the winter.

Wardrobe Spoiled.—A fire occurred at the residence of Lord Napier in Georgetown, a few days ago, which destroyed about $2500 worth of her ladyship's clothing.

A first rate joke took place lately in our court room. A woman was testifying in behalf of her son, and swore "that he had worked on a farm ever since he was born." The lawyer, who cross-examined her, said, "You assert that your son has worked on a farm ever since he was born?" "I do." "What did he do the first year?" "He *milked*." The lawyer evaporated.

Hartford Courant.

"Here's your money, dolt. Now tell me why your master wrote eighteen letters about that paltry sum?" said an exasperated debtor. "I'm sure, sir, I can't tell, sir; but if you'll excuse me, sir, I think it was because seventeen letters did not fetch it."

How do you know there were railroads in the days of Solomon? Because it is stated that when the queen of Sheba visited him, "she came with a great train."

Vanity—"Every man," said Swift, "has just as much vanity as he wants understanding."

NOTICE TO MAGISTRATES.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to attend on Thursday of March Term ensuing, as business of much importance is necessarily to be transacted, and a full attendance is earnestly requested. G. DEMING, Ch'm'n.

Feb'y 17, 1858. 86-tt

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on Tuesday March 2, 1858, at 12 o'clock, several Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, upon a credit of six months.

Also, at the same time and place, several Shares of BANK STOCK. A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Feb'y 18. 86-

McLEAN'S

FRESH PEACHES, in half gallon cans, for sale at the Crockery Store.

W. N. TILLINGHAST

Feb'y 16. 86-2mo

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

THE WHITEHALL DISASTER.—Nothing positive has been added to the statement published in the last Observer, except the names (in part) of the killed and wounded. We have been unable to obtain a list of those on board the Magnolia, (supposed to number 35 to 40) at the time of the explosion, or a complete list of the saved. Eleven persons are known to have been killed, and one of the wounded negroes has since died. From five to ten other negroes are reported among the missing, and are believed to have been killed.

The fullest statement we have seen is contained in the annexed letter, which from its date, should have reached us in time for the ast Observer, but only came to hand by yesterday's (Sunday) mail.

The general opinion here as to the cause of the disaster differs from that entertained by our correspondent's informants. It is most commonly supposed that the explosion was caused by the rush of cold water upon the heated and exhausted boilers; not by a head of steam too large for their capacity. We have heard that the Magnolia was permitted by the U. S. Examining Officer to carry 125 lbs., and that there were not on board weights to enable her to carry more. But all these matters will of course be investigated, and it is proper in the meantime that the views of those on board should be made known, as they are by our correspondent, that if erroneous, they may be rectified. Mr. Lutterloh, as soon as he recovers, intends, as we hear, to make a thorough investigation.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated,

ELIZABETHTOWN, Feb. 17, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The citizens of this community were called upon, on yesterday, to witness the most melancholy and awful scene perhaps ever exhibited within the borders of our State.

The steamer Magnolia, Captain John M. Stedman, while lying at the wharf at Whiteball, on Tuesday night the 16th inst., exploded her boilers, scattering wreck and death on every hand!

From all the information which I could gather in the hurry and confusion incident to this accident, it appears that the boat had been running under an unusual pressure of steam, which was not permitted to escape after she was stopped to deliver a passenger and a few articles of freight. The fire in the furnace was very high, steam was fast generating, and an additional weight having been applied to the lever which commands the escape at the safety-valve, no chance was given it to expend its force, save in the way it did.

At about the hour of 11 o'clock "there came a burst of thunder sound," shaking, jarring and blowing into a million of atoms the hull, apparel and machinery of the boat, and hurling for hundreds of feet on every side human bodies, fragments of iron, wood and clothing, strewing and lining the shore so completely with particles of the wreck that one could scarcely have escaped unhurt had he been standing a hundred feet away on any side.

The report of the explosion was heard for nine miles so distinctly as to awaken persons from sleep.

The boiler, weighing two or three thousand pounds, was blown *at least three hundred feet* over a store-house some 30 or 40 feet high, striking in its flight and breaking a stick of ton-timber 16 inches square, upsetting two others, and cutting off two trees at least eight inches through!

Of the immense force exerted in this explosion, I can give you no adequate idea. Description is too meagre to convey a commensurate sense of it. Bolts and bars of iron were cast as mere playthings from its giant blast. The tree-tops round about are hung full of great sheets of the deck, and articles of clothing flutter from the branches as though they had been vomited from her boiling cauldron and hung there to dry.* A portion of a door, with the lock attached, was found at least *six hundred feet* from the wreck!

The hull of the boat is torn to fragments, and presents the idea of a huge mastodonic skeleton exhumed, with its big ribs alone remaining to outline its form!

One can hardly conceive that so much force and power could possibly be shut up and confined in so small a compass. In short, sirs, the Magnolia is a *total* wreck. Her furniture, machinery and fixments generally are torn into fragments. Had natural and artificial force combined to despoil her of her fair proportions, they could not have succeeded more effectually in accomplishing her end.

I am not, at this time, sufficiently quiet in feeling to give you a particular account of all that this scene presented. I have not been accustomed to look upon death in such hideous and distorted shapes as there seemed to mock the observer. Here and there lay the dead, bruised, blackened and mangled; ghastly wounds, exuding blood, shocked me on every side, and my tears were dried up in their very fountain by this sirocco of death! May it never blow in our midst again!

Among the whites killed the bodies of the following persons have been found: Capt. John M. Stedman, dreadfully torn and disfigured; Dr. Milton Fellows of Bladen, (a bar or bolt of iron entered his throat just under his chin, and passed out at or near the mould of his head); Thomas I. Tyson, Cedar Creek, Cumberland.

In addition, the following whites are thought to have been killed,—(they were known to have been on the boat and have not since been heard from)—James O. West, Bladen; Susan E. Leary, formerly of Marion Court House, S. C., late of Norfolk, Va.; Andrew Bell, a small boy, in company with the above.

Among the negroes, have been found the bodies of *five*. It is believed that from five to ten others are lost.

Wounded.—Mr. Lutterloh, arm broken and bruised—doing well; Arch'd, son of John McRae, of Harnett, badly scalded; George Pearman, Wilmington, slightly scalded and otherwise injured; several negroes, one mortally.

It is thought that at least thirteen lives have been lost by this explosion. It is not for me to say how it occurred. No one can tell positively where the blame, if any, should lie.

I have been told that one of the Captains of the boats on the River gives it as his opinion that the boiler exploded from gas; that the boiler was perfect and capable of resisting a pressure of one hundred and sixty pounds of steam without danger, if properly supplied with water. Persons who were on the boat, however, generally believe that she was carrying too much steam.

Great credit is due to *Harrison Driver*, the mate, for his very prompt and efficient services in rendering relief. Driver was thrown overboard into the River, but, with great presence of mind, he swam to the ferry flat with which he was instantly active at the wreck.

There is a sad and poignant regret in the death of poor Fellows. He had labored hard and sedulously against opposing circumstances in life to acquire a place in the Medical profession, and was just returning from Philadelphia, bouyant and happy, to his home and friends, when, alas for human hopes and promises! he was cut down at the very threshold!

——"Earthly things
Are but the transient pageant of an hour,
And earthly pride is like the passing flower
That springs to fall, and blossoms but to die."

In a hasty and random way I have noted some few incidents of this calamitous mishap. It came upon us "as a thief in the night." Let us hope that our eyes may never look upon its like again, and that God may so comfort the heart of the widow and the fatherless, as ere long sunshine and joy may take the place of sadness and sorrow.

P. S. Driver, the mate, testified before the jury of inquest that the boat had been running for several weeks *without the services of the steamguage*,—by guess. The guage was out of fix. The community should have known this, or the boat should have been taken from her work.

Yours, &c. BLADEN.

☞ Just as we are going to press, we learn from Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, that the statement as to the Steam-Guage is entirely without foundation, as he knows from personal examination.

The remains of Capt. John M. Stedman, of the ill-fated steamer Magnolia, were followed to the grave, on Friday afternoon, by the Order of Odd Fellows, the Independent Company, and a large number of citizens. A tribute to his memory, handed us this morning by one who knew and loved him well, we are compelled by press of matter to postpone till Thursday.

MOORE COUNTY.—Very little business, none of public interest, was done at Moore Superior Court last week. The cold weather, following the sleet and snow storms ten days since, prevented a full attendance of lawyers, clients, and witnesses.

We regret to learn that the forests suffered severely from the heavy fall of sleet.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.—A Democratic meeting in Wayne county has nominated Judge Ellis. By the way, we notice that Mr. McRae's speech at Goldsborough has had at least one good effect. The democracy of Wayne not only, as is usual, express their opposition to land distribution for the benefit of North Carolina, but "to squandering and donating them away for works of a mere local character in particular States." That is one step in the right direction. It has never seemed exactly the thing to hear our North Carolina Democrats deny the propriety of distribution to North Carolina, and uphold it as to the abolition States of the North-west.

Among the resolutions adopted at this Wayne meeting, we find the following:—

Resolved, That whilst the present taxation merely pays the expenses of the State government and the interest on the public debt, it would be oppressive, should it be proposed to increase it for the payment of the principal, and although we are not opposed to internal improvement, we believe the State should not increase her indebtedness; until we have an assurance that the works for which appropriations have been made, will not only pay the interest, but provide a fund for the payment of the principal, without further burthens and taxation on the hard earnings of the masses.

What says the West to that? What becomes of the Western Extension? It is very good democracy in Wayne which has three Railroads, paid for by taxation of other portions of the State, centreing at its county town. But is it good democracy in Western North Carolina and on the Cape Fear? How does it suit the people of Cumberland who pay one-thirtieth of the State taxes, and are responsible for one-thirtieth of the State's debt, to be told by those who have profited by their liberality that *they* must stand aside for a more convenient season?

The Wayne Democracy are said to express the feeling of the Democratic party in those sections of the State which have received all they want.

A meeting in Halifax has also nominated Judge Ellis.

A Democratic Meeting in Guilford has nominated W. W. Holden, Esq., *the man* for the people and the times."

A Democratic Meeting in Moore nominates Judge Person of Wilmington.

DIRECT TRADE.—Mr. Preston reported the basis of the contract made by him with the Orleans (France) R. R. Company, to a meeting in Richmond on Thursday last. The following is a summary of its provisions:—

"That the number of vessels shall be four, of a tonnage not less than that of the Fulton and Arago, to make twenty-four round trips in the year; two of the ships to be built in France and carry French colors, and two in America to carry American colors. The capital stock to be three millions—one-half of which was to be American, and half French. Paris to be the headquarters of the company. The administrators of the company to be seven in number—four French and three American, for the first year; and three French and four American, the second year; and so on alternately. The American branch of the company to gurantee $12,500 per round trip, as mail contracts, and, in the event of the French company having any subvention, the proceeds to be equally divided."

It was resolved at once to take measures to carry the project into effect.

Burned to Death.—We are informed that a house belonging to widow Joseph Crump, four miles from Pittsborough, on the Salisbury road, was consumed by fire on the 15th inst. Four or five negro children were in the house at the time, two of whom were burned to death. The fire is supposed to be the result of carelessness and accident.—*Chapel Hill Gazette.*

* Mr. John W. Sikes advertises in the Wilmington Journal for the owner of $122 in gold, found in a buck-skin purse hanging to an oak near the scene of the disaster.—OBS.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, Mr. Houston's resolution in favor of establishing a Central American Protectorate was debated by Messrs. Houston and Toombs in favor, and Messrs. Wilson, Hale, and Mason in opposition. The resolution was finally tabled; and the remainder of the session occupied by the Army Bill discussion.

On Thursday, Mr. Green, of Missouri, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Kansas, accompanied by a long report which was not read. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Collamer from the same Committee submitted adverse reports.

The Army Bill, without final action, occupied the day.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, the Indian appropriations and Kansas affairs were discussed.

On Thursday, in Committee of the whole on Indian Appropriations, Kansas, Slavery, and politics generally were discussed.

Nothing of interest occurred in either House on Friday. The Senate was occupied with the Private Calendar. The House with personal explanations, and a charge by a New York Democratic member against an Ohio Democrat member of having been improperly "influenced" in his votes by the Executive.

Both Houses adjourned to Tuesday on account of the Celebration at Richmond to-day.

THE KANSAS DIFFICULTIES.—A meeting of the investigating Committee, appointed under Mr. Harris's resolution, was held on Wednesday night last. It is stated that a proposition to summon Governors Walker and Stanton, and Messrs. Calhoun and Henderson as witnesses, was voted down, on the ground that the Executive could probably furnish information such as to supersede the necessity of taking oral testimony. Several propositions looking to the full investigation contemplated by the resolution were voted down by a uniform and strict party vote of 8 to 7. The Committee adjourned to next Wednesday.

The course of the committee, if correctly stated,—and this is the statement made by the Southern letter writers—is unfortunate, likely to aggravate rather than appease the Congressional strife, and tending to inflame the public mind at the North, and drive from us many friends in that section. We have not the slightest idea that the admission or rejection of Kansas, with the Lecompton Constitution, will cause any convulsion, though such a result is very freely predicted by each side in Congress. Very few of the Southern *people* care anything about it. Kansas affairs, from the start, have been in such a tangle that they are little understood and less thought of. Few of our people will be found willing to go out of the Union because another Free State, two free soil Senators, and free soil representatives are not hurried into it.

The case is very well stated in the following paragraphs which we take from the Washington D. C. States, a leading Democratic paper:—

What Does the South Gain?—Every one well knows that as long as Kansas remains a Territory, slavery must remain there.

The rebellious portion of Kansas know very well that as soon as their Territorial condition shall be superseded by a State Government, they can alter, amend, or abolish the Constitution, according to the usual forms of law, just as soon as a majority of the people choose to do it.

This will be the result as soon as Kansas is admitted under the Lecompton Constitution; and the South, therefore, by voting for the admission of Kansas, will make free what is now slave territory, and be instrumental in sending to the United States Senate two Black Republican Senators—in all probability Jim Lane and Gov. Robinson.

What does the South gain by such a transaction?

Gen. Calhoun, President of the Lecompton constitution and bearer of that instrument and the election returns to Washington, publishes a long letter in the Washington Union to clear himself of any participation in the Delaware Crossing frauds, by which the Democratic candidates in Leavenworth were elected, and the State Government made Democratic. The fraud consisted in returning a Democratic majority of nearly 400 votes at that precinct, though only 43 votes were polled by all parties. Gen. Calhoun has written to Gov. Denver to procure the sworn statements of the judges of election to this effect; and when he receives them will give the certificates of election to the Black Republicans and "place the government of the State of Kansas in the hands of his enemies."

As this might more properly and conveniently have been done before Gen. Calhoun left Kansas for Washington, we suppose that it is only done now by compulsion of the Northern Democracy. Kansas admitted under the Lecompton Constitution but with a free soil Legislature instantly to overturn it, can not only be defended by the Northern Democrats, but will be a feather in their caps.

An immense Anti-Lecompton meeting was held in New York on Wednesday night last. Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Navy, presided, and among the officers were other prominent New York Democrats. Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, late one of Mr. Buchanan's Governors of Kansas, made the principal speech. The meeting was of the "Douglas Democracy," but the Express says that it gave faithful utterance to the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of New York, irrespective of party.

BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.—Douglas, Wise, and Walker, Democratic aspirants for the Presidency, whose course on Kansas matters is attributed by those who approve and those who condemn to ambitious motives, meet with as little favor among the Black Republicans as among the fire-eaters. A writer in the Philadelphia American accounts for their course by supposing that they have read the 5th and 6th verses of the 75th Psalm:—

"Lift not up your horn on high: speak not with a stiff neck:

"For *promotion* cometh neither from the *East*, nor from the *West*, nor from the *South*."

Of course, as the writer logically, and for the future truthfully, adds, promotion must come from the *North!*

The Providence Post notices the fact that not a single murder has been committed in Rhode Island during the past year.

BAD MANNERS.—Our Virginia neighbors do things in a queer way. A few weeks ago it was officially announced that Hon. H. W. Davis, of Baltimore, had accepted an invitation to deliver a Literary Address at the Virginia University, of which he is a graduate. Many, perhaps all, of the Virginia Democratic newspapers at once denounced Mr. Davis most bitterly, and with as little discretion as that gentleman lately denounced the press. The accepted invitation was revoked by the majority of the students. Mr. Davis was informed that as he had been invited he might come, but he was not wanted, and he was not considered a proper person to stand on Virginia soil, or something to that effect. Of course Mr. Davis declines to attend, and in a letter to a few of the students who lamented and apologized for the rudeness of their fellows, he administered a scorching but most appropriate rebuke to those whose conduct justly merited it.

To-day is WASHINGTON'S Birth-day, and a grand Washington Monument Celebration comes off in Richmond, Va. The distinguished Massachusetts Statesman, Edward Everett—whose orations have contributed the larger portion of the fund which Virginia seeks from the whole Union to purchase the Tomb of Washington from a Virginian for Virginia—has accepted an invitation from the authorities to attend, and is to be presented by the Mount Vernon Association with Gen. Washington's Cane.

A leading Democratic paper in Richmond, on the eve of Mr. Everett's coming to that city, breaks out in bitter invective; denounces him, universally esteemed Statesman as he is, as "a man who deserves the execrations rather than the courtesies of the South:" as a "worthy companion" of one David Paul Brown, who "if he ventures upon the soil of Virginia, will be in imminent hazard of the Penitentiary." He is said to be the recipient of "a most distinguished compliment" from Virginia, and it is asked if it is "worthily bestowed?"

We do not see many Virginia Democratic papers, but believe that the paper whose remarks we have quoted is not singular in its position.

To say the least, such denunciations of an invited and expected guest, invited with a full knowledge of his political opinions, the ground of objection to his presence, are in most wretched taste. Mr. Everett's worthiness or unworthiness has nothing to do with the matter. He did not ask the invitation. It was tendered to him on account of past and with the expectation of future favors. Its acceptance is probably an inconvenience to him, and the public generally will consider his presence an honor to those who gave the invitation, not to him who accepted it. If the Virginians had declined to accept the money which Mr. Everett's intellectual efforts has put into their purse, the rudeness now exhibited might have been excused, though nothing can fully justify it.

Upon the whole, we doubt whether Mr. Everett and his Northern friends will acquire a very high estimate of the boasted Southern courtesy and hospitality from the incidents attending his Virginia trip.

THE RICHMOND CELEBRATION.—Gen. Scott, Secretaries Cobb, Brown, Floyd, and Thompson, the Governors of New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, and Ohio, and a large number of Congressmen, visit Richmond to partiicpate in the Washington Monument Festival to-day. The President was expected, but finds it impossible to attend. Many other distinguished personages are expected to be present, and preparations have been made for thousands of people.

The "distinguished compliment" to Mr. Everett is to be turned to profitable account. He delivers his Washington Oration for the benefit of the Society; tickets of admission $1.

Western Agricultural Society.—It is proposed by a number of gentlemen who are deeply interested in the progress of Agriculture in the West, that the counties west of the Blue Ridge form themselves into an Agricultural and Mechanical Association for the purpose of improvement and the more general diffusion of knowledge in the various branches of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. This Association to have its Central point at Asheville, at which point there will be an Annual Exhibition. The plan will be more fully explained in a circular addressed to different gentlemen in the respective counties, which will in due time appear.—*Ashe Spectator.*

Guilford County Taxes.—$1 09 cents on the poll and 47 cents on the hundred dollars valuation of land—same as last year, with the addition of 4 cents on the poll and 2 cents on the hundred dollars valuation of land, for the support of Lunatics from this county in the Asylum at Raleigh.

Greens. Patriot.

MARRIED,

On Thursday Evening last, at the Fayetteville Hotel, by Rev Dr. Colton, Rev. JAMES McDANIEL to Mrs. MARY T. STRONG, formerly of Durham, Connecticut.

In the village of Magnolia, N. C., on the 8th inst., by B. V. Carrol, Esq., Mr. LEWIS C OATES to Miss SALLY JANE GAVIN. All of Magnolia.

DIED,

In Richmond county, near Rockingham, Jan'y 23, Mrs. MARY NORTHAM, wife of Geo. Northam, in the 69th year of her age. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; yea, from henceforth saith the Spirit, they shall cease from their labors, and their works do follow them.—COM.

In Sampson county, Feb. 17, HIRAM BLACKBURN, aged 77 years. In the death of Mr. Blackburn, the community has lost a respectable citizen, his neighborhood a kind and obliging neighbor, his wife a devoted husband, his children a kind and indulgent father, the Baptist Church a worthy member.—COM.

Wilmington Journal and Herald copy.

In Leon county, Texas, on the 15th Jan'y, Mrs. ELIZA C. CROSLAND, aged 28 years, a native of Fayetteville, reared and educated in Macon, Georgia, but recently a resident of Bladen county, N C. She was possessed of an amiable and attractive disposition and was at all times in the circle of her acquaintance interesting and agreeable,—the unexpected intelligence of her death has cast a gloom over her relatives and friends. Yet while we know that her mortal remains shall moulder in the stranger land, we feel assured from her christian course that her pure unsullied spirit is at rest with that God whom she so consistently worshipped.—Com.

In Randolph co., on the 17th inst., Rev. SHUBAL G. EVANS, in the 54th year of his age.

SEED OATS! SEED OATS!!

A LOT of good Seed Oats for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Feb'y 22. 87-2t

A few Bbls. extra Planting Potatoes, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Feb'y 22. 87-2t

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, reached Sandy Hook yesterday evening. Her dates are to Feb. 3.

Great Britain.—The *Leviathan* has at last been successfully launched. She floated for the first time on the 31st ult.

A frightful colliery explosion had occurred at Ashton, England. One hundred men were in the pit, but only forty had been taken out. It was feared many had been killed.

The Submarine Telegraph Company have published a report to the stockholders, requiring additional capital to complete seven hundred miles more of cable. They are now making very hopeful success. The report eulogizes Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and that gentleman has been appointed general manager of the company.

Prince William Frederick, and his blooming bride, the Princess, embarked on the 2nd inst., for the Continent.

India and China.—There is nothing later from India or China, but there are unfavorable rumors of affairs in Punjaub.

The Affghans are said to be threatening the northern frontier of India.

France.—The Empress Eugenia is to be declared Regent of France, in the event of any fatal calamity befalling Louis Napoleon.

The Americans in Paris have held a meeting, which was numerously attended. They adopted a congratulatory address to the Emperor on his recent escape.

The project of a new "repressive law," has been read in the French Legislative Chambers. It empowers the Executive to remove from Paris, or imprison persons attempting to disturb the public peace.

It is said that other sovereigns, including the Pope of Rome, and the Kings of Sardinia and Naples, were to have suffered assassination at the same time with Napoleon. There is nothing else of interest, politically.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.

Commercial.—Sales of cotton for the three days, 18000 bales. Speculators took 3,000 bales, and exportors 1000. The market closed with an advancing tendency. [A despatch received subsequent to the foregoing, says Cotton *unchanged*. Advices from Manchester favorable—holders demanding an advance.

Flour and wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet and steady.

Provisions quiet. Sugar and coffee firm. Carolina rice active. Turpentine and rosin steady.

Consols for money 95⅜; on account 96⅛.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.

Important from Kansas.—A correspondent of one of the city papers here, says the Topeka Legislature re-assembled on the 10th. Concurrent resolutions were introduced, setting forth that as President Buchanan advocates the passage by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution, Gov. Robinson be requested to correspond with the Governors of the several States friendly to the people's government, soliciting aid in case it should be necessary, to resist such encroachments.

From Washington.—Ion, the Baltimore Sun's correspondent, writes on the 18th inst.:—

"The fate of the Kansas Bill is fixed. It is to be passed by both Houses. The army bill cannot hang much longer in the Senate. It is doubted whether even Mr. Seward can save it. The plan of substituting volunteers is now under discussion. Lt. Gen. Scott favors that plan. The regular army project finds no support in any quarter, to wit: The increase of the army by the addition of four or five regiments. The repugnance in Congress to an increase of the standing army is unconquerable. There are no doubt prevailing political reasons for this, independent of potent financial considerations.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 22

BACON—		12 a 00	LARD,—		14 a 00
COTTON—			MOLASSES—		
Fair to good,		11¼ a 11¾	Cuba	33	a 35
Ordin. to mid.		10 a 11	N. Orleans,	00	a 00
COTTON BAGGING—			SALT—		
Gunny,	20	a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25	a 00 0
Dundee,	18	a 00	FLAXSEED	1 10	a 0 00
FLOUR—			N. C. SPIRITS—		
Family,	5 25	a 5 37½	P. Brandy,	1 25	a 00
Super.	5 50	a 5 60	Apple do,	1 00	a 00
Fine,	4 75	a 4 87½	Whiskey,	40	a 00
Scratched,	4 50	a 4 60	WOOL—	00	a 00
GRAIN—			TURPENTINE—		
Corn,	0 75	a 0 00	Yellow dip,	2 10	a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00	a 1 10	Virgin,	2 10	a 0 00
Oats,	45	a 0	Hard,	1 20	a 0 00
Peas,	1 00	a 0 00	Spirits,	39	a 40
Rye,	1 00	a 0 00			

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Our market up to Saturday shows a small advance. The late rise is well calculated to mislead the farmer, because many of them do not look at the cause. Well, what is the cause? Nothing but speculation,—to prove this I quote from Journal of Commerce, 13th inst —

We annex some farther particulars of the state of the market, in reference to some of the most important domestic fabrics:—

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.

As we intimated last week there is more steadiness in prices, although we can quote no actual improvement. The best styles of standard 4-4 sheetings are entered at 7¾ with a discount for cash, or shorter time, and the price tapers down to 7c. cash, according to the supply of the particular stamp, or the impulse of holders. Light sheetings are held at 7c; heavy shirtings at 7a7½, light shirtings 5a5½.

Osnaburgs.

The mills, South of this city, have thrown a considerable quantity of goods on to this market in settlement of their obligations, many of which were past due, and these have been resold, in some cases at a sacrifice, but there is little doing in goods which are holding on consignment.

Cotton Duck.

The rapid advance in cotton has prevented the resumption of some mills which were again starting up, but the demand is still limited, and the stock sufficient for the present need. Prices remain very irregular, but most of the sales are made for cash, or a very few days' time.

You will see by the above quotation that the manufacturers cannot be the purchasers,—the same remarks will apply to Southern factories, for, if they buy high and sell low, they must break. The last steamer reports the market firm,—when an advance was expected,—it will cause a decline: unless the spindles take hold the article will go down.

P. S. Effect of the late news in other places:—

Charleston, 18th, cotton ¼ to ⅜ decline.

Wilmington, 19th, private letter says, no purchasers.

New York, full ¼ decline.

Flour—There is no change worthy of notice: receipts large this morning.

Corn—No difficulty in procuring quotations.

Peas—Quantity on the market increasing.

Corrected by JAMES G COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 20, 1858

Virgin and Yellow Turpentine 2 70, hard 1 70. Spirits 45. Common Rosin 1 10. Tar 1 50. A cargo of Molasses, just received from Cuba, selling from wharf at 23½ to 25½ cents per gallon, as in quality.

At Cheraw, for the week ending on Tuesday last, sales of 1,026 bales of cotton are reported. The market is said by the Herald to have been very active, but no prices are quoted.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 18.—Br Brig Jerome fm Salt Key; Schrs Kate Merrill fm Boston, Aid, and Eva Bell fm Egg Harbor. Feb 19.—Brig S P Brown fm Cardenas, Avon fm St Thomas.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

From Florida.—We learn from the Tampa Peninsular that on the 11th ultimo a scouting party, under Captain Sparkman, left Camp Rogers and were absent ten days in the Big Cypress, hunting for Indians through the hammocks, sawgrass, and water. One night, in the midst of a marsh, the men had to sleep in the shallowest places they could find, with their heads propped out of water. They had two or three skirmishes with the Indians, and probably wounded several of them. The result of the scout may be summed up thus: One warrior wounded and captured; a squaw, a pappoose, and seven ponies taken prisoners; an indefinite amount of Indian property in the shape of corn, pumpkins, beans, potatoes, &c. destroyed, and a great number of Indian hogs devoured by the soldiers; command pretty generally used up, and afflicted by the great wear and tear of clothes and shoes.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C F Line Feb'y 19.—Str Flora McDonald with goods for J C Thompson, W McIntyre, E J Hale, Presbyterian Church, Worth & Utley, E L Winslow, Gen J Winslow, J Kyle, P A Wiley, Mrs Banks, Rockfish Co, J M Rose, Elkin Co, Welsh & Weisiger, H L Myrover & Co, Vestal & Pike, N & D Morrison, B F Hoover, G & Barnum, S J Hinsdale, Maj Laidley, C T Haigh & Sons, A W Steel, P Tindal, Mrs L A Baldwin.

Lutterloh's Line. Feb'y 20, Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for E J Hale & Son, C T Haigh & Sons, C E Leete, G W Williams & Co, G W I Goldston, R Williams, J N Smith, J Shaw, A B Parker, J H West, W McIntyre, G H Haigh.

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

THE Steamer FANNY will leave Fayetteville for Wilmington every Monday and Thursday morning, until further notice. Will take freight and passengers as heretofore. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 22. 87-

30 HANDS WANTED,

TO cut and hew Cross-Ties. Good prices given for No. 1 hands. Enquire of J. W. Hopkins, at the Fayetteville Hotel.

Feb'y 22. 87-2t

FOR SALE.

50 TONS A No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO. I have ordered and expect by first Vessel to Wilmington, Fifty Tons P. Guano.

AUG. W. STEEL.

Feb'y 20, 1858. 87-2wi

SALE OF BANK STOCK.

UNDER power vested by pledges executed to the Bank of Cape Fear by Benjamin Robinson, adm'r of Hiram Robinson, dec'd, the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction in the Banking Room of said Bank, at Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 4th day of March next, TWENTY-SIX SHARES of the Stock of said Bank, belonging to the estate of the late Hiram Robinson, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the indebtedness for which the said Stock is pledged. ARCH'D McLEAN,

Feb'y 4, 1858. Cashier.

Administrator's Sale.

DR. HEMAN H. ROBINSON, Adm'r *de bonis non* of Hiram Robinson, Dec'd, will sell at the same time and place above mentioned, the residue of the above Twenty-six Shares.

Feb. 4. 87-ts

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by J. W. Powers & Co., for purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale, on Monday, March 22d, 1858,

The Furniture in the Dobbin House, a large and desirable lot, consisting of every description of Household and Kitchen Furniture; 1 fine Piano Forte;

4 Horses;
3 Wagons,
8 Buggies; 1 fine Carriage; 1 Rockaway.

—ALSO—

Stock of Goods, in Store opposite the Dobbin House. Terms at Sale. JOSEPH B STARR, Trustee.

Feb'y 20, 1858.

Further Notice.

ALL persons indebted to J. W. Powers & Co, either by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle the same, and they will save costs.

JOSEPH B. STARR, Trustee.

Feb'y 20. 87ts

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of Dr. A. D. McLean and Robert S. French, Esq. Persons holding claims against the same, must present them duly authenticated. N. A. McLEAN.

Feb. 18, 1858. 87-*3t

VERTIGO, EXTREME LANGUOR AND EXHAUSTION,

WILL NOT TROUBLE YOU after using one bottle of *BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.* Take half a tea-spoonful regularly, one hour before meals—eat moderately—take a short walk before breakfast, and you will find that all that has been said of this remedy is true. Try it; it rarely fails to relieve Sick Headache, Weakness of any kind, Acidity of the Stomach, or any symptom of Dyspepsia.

Feb. 20. 87-2tpd

NEW Wagon and Blacksmith Shop.

THE subscriber has placed in the Shop recently occupied by Wm. Wemyss, (near the Store of Messrs. Stedman & Horne,) GOOD WORKMEN in the Wagon making and Blacksmith's line.

He would be pleased to get orders for work in the above line of business.

REPAIRING done with despatch.

HORSE-SHOEING particularly attended to.

T. H. PEMBERTON.

Feb'y 18, 1858. 86-1m

Town papers 1 month.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

HIGH POINT, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION is now in operation. Its object is to educate young Ladies for Teachers, or College. Its profits will be loaned to young Ladies of limited means who wish to be Teachers: Twenty-five such young Ladies will be admitted now and credited with the entire amount of their tuition until they can teach and pay it. We have a building of sufficient capacity to accommodate between 150 and 200 boarding pupils All its rooms are well ventilated, and heated with fire places. High Point, from its immediate connection with Salem, its proximity to Normal College, its elevation and healthfulness, and from the intelligence, morality and piety of its citizens, is one of the most eligible sites for a Female School on the N. C. Rail Road. The citizens have pledged themselves to furnish forthwith Globes, Maps, new Pianos, Apparatus, Library, &c. The Sessions correspond with those of Normal College. None but experienced and competent Teachers are or will be employed. Board is $6 per month, exclusive of washing and lights, Tuition in English Branches $6 to $15 per Session. Music on Piano and Guitar $20 per session. Ornamentals at reasonable prices. Pupils admitted at any time, and charged to the close of the Session. Half of the expenses required in advance. Books and materials for ornamentals obtained at High Point. For further information address

WM. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.

High Point, Guilford Co., N. C., Feb'y 3, 1858. 83*4ti

TEAS.

FRESH GREEN and BLACK TEAS for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

YEAST POWDERS

FOR sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

K. M. MURCHISON, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 104 WALL STREET, New York.

☞ Usual advances on Consignments. ☜

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE fifth Session of this Institution is now in progress and will close on the last Friday in May next. The Principal has associated with himself several Female Assistants of experience and skill in teaching, and can therefore assure his patrons of the very best instruction, and most careful attention to their daughters entrusted to his care. And while extra expense has been incurred in furnishing comfortable lodging, he has reduced the price of Board to six dollars per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Arrangements are made to accommodate fifty young Ladies at that price. Tuition in the English branches will range from $5 to $12 50 per session. For Latin, French or Greek, an extra charge of $5 each; for Painting $10. Music $20 with Instrument. It will be seen from the above that the whole expense of one session for the English studies need not exceed $45 or $50. Students received at any time and charged from arrival to the end of the session, unless in case of protracted sickness. Quarterly reports will be sent to parents of the progress and deportment of their daughtess.

This school is located at the well known Mineral Springs in Chatham county, one of the most healthy locations, doubtless, in the State. The Boarding department is under the immediate care of the Principal.

Address THOS. S. YARBRO, Principal.
Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5, 1858. 83-3m

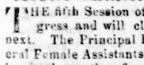
CAMP HILL MALE INSTITUTE.

THE first Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday of Jan'y 1858. This Academy is located in the lower portion of Moore County, the neighborhood of Lick Creek, the settlement is exceedingly healthy, the citizens moral and good farmers, being a very desirable locality, the subscriber hopes to merit a liberal patronage from abroad as well as from the neighborhood. Parents and guardians sending to this institute may rely upon my undivided attention to advance the students in their text books. Another chief design is a moral training. The School will be conducted in the school house at the Poplar Springs, until the new Academy is in a condition to go into, which is now being pushed to a speedy completion and supposed will be finished in eight weeks. As many as may come from abroad can get board within a mile and a half of the Academy, in the most respectable families; board of the first quality not higher than $6 per month.

Terms of tuition, per session of 20 weeks, $7½ for English Elementary; $10 for Reading, and writing, and Emerson's first part; $12 50 for English Grammar, Geology, and Emerson's higher Arithmetic; $15 for Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics. For information, address the subscriber, Long Street, Moore County, N. C.

WILLIAM RHODES, Principal.
Jan'y 9, 1858. 75*tlM

LUTTERLOH'S FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.



THE UNDERSIGNED informs the public that the Boats of his line are running as follows:—

Steamer MAGNOLIA leaves FAYETTEVILLE MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, at 15 Minutes after Sun-rise; and WILMINGTON on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at o'clock.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves FAYETTEVILLE TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 15 Minutes after Sun rise; and WILMINGTON WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at o'clock.

Steamer ROWAN, with a full complement of Flats, will make one trip a week or oftener, as circumstances may require.

☞All goods consigned to me at Wilmington will be forwarded with despatch.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan'y 27, 1858. 80*2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1857.

Jesse W. Weisiger, Adm'r of John W. Weisiger, vs. Heirs at Law of John W. Weisiger.
Petition to Sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Robert Cochran and Merinda his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Robert and Merinda to be and appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday in March 1858, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1857.

77*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY

In Equity, To March Term, 1858.

Benjamin Ingram *against*

Benjamin I. Dunlap, Presley N. Stanback, and Horatio Tyson, Exrs. of Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd, who was one of the Exrs. of Lemuel Ingram, dec'd, and Eben Ingram, who was the other Exr. of Lemuel Ingram, dec'd; Riston H. Bennett and wife Ann, Samuel P. Ingram, Presley N. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Wincey, Roland Crump and wife Sarah, and John B. Ingram.

Bill for Account and Settlement of the Estate of Lemuel Ingram, dec'd.

IT appearing to me by affidavit that Martin P. Myers and Wincey his wife, Horatio Tyson, and Sam'l P. Ingram, are non-residents of this State, I therefore order publication in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to answer, demur or plead to complainant's said bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the case set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, W. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in Sept. A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

79*6w] W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity, To March Term, 1858.

Benjamin ... Dunlap, Ex'r of Jeremiah Ingram, Dec'd, *against*

Elizabeth Stanback, Thomas Ingram, George Dunlap and wife Hannah P., Joseph B. Ingram, Wincey C. Allen, Eliza K. Sibley, Catharine Parr, Jeremiah Ingram, Benjamin F. Ingram, Matthew W. Boroughs and wife Julia, Woodson Crump, Adm'r of Clementine B. Crump, dec'd; Eben D. Ingram, Samuel P. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Wincey, Roland Crump and wife Sarah, Presley N. Ingram, Riston H. Bennett and wife Ann, Benjamin Ingram, John B. Ingram, Eben N. Ingram, Horatio Tyson, Presley N. Stanback, The American Bible Society, The Missionary Society of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Bill for Construction of the Will of Jeremiah Ingram, Dec'd.

IT appearing to me by affidavit, that Martin P. Myers and wife Wincey, Horatio Tyson, Thomas Ingram and Sam'l P. Ingram, are non-residents of this State,—and that the American Bible Society, and the Missionary Society of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, are, or are intended to be, beneficiaries under the Will of the said Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd: I therefore, order publication in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to answer, demur, or plead, to complainant's said bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, W. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in Sept. A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

79*6w] W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

NOTICE.

FOR a term of years, my STORE-HOUSE and LOT at Floral College. For further information address the subscriber at Dondarroch, Robeson County, N. C.

Also for sale, Two well-broke MULES, or a HORSE.

Feb'y 1, 1858. JOHN McINNIS. 88*6t

Dr. Hawks's History OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again.

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding. E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

STANDARD & MISCELLANEOUS *BOOKS.*

DR. KANE'S Arctic Explorations,—cloth, sheep and half calf; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, Conquest of Peru, Phillip 2d, and Conquest of Mexico; Henry Clay's Works, 6 vols; Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate; Daniel Webster's Works, 6 vols; Memoirs of S. S. Prentiss; Irving's Works, 15 vols., cloth and sheep; Memoirs of Wm Wirt; Irving's Life of Washington, cloth and sheep; Life and Correspondence of Webster; Com. Perry's Japan Expedition; Abbott's Napoleon; The Indigenous Races of the Earth, by Nott & Gliddon; Recollections of A Life Time, by Goodrich, (Peter Parley;) Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England; Hallam's, Robertson's, Johnson's, Burke's, Addison's, Hannah More's and Dick's Works; Southey's Common Place Book; Historical Collections of Virginia; Dickens's Complete Works, 13 vols. illustrated; LaMartine's History of Turkey; The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland; Goldsmith's Animated Nature; Noctes Ambrosianæ, 5 vols.,—edited by Dr. McKenzie; Rollin's Ancient History; Constitutional Text Book; Millman's Gibbon's Rome; The Statesman's Manual; Tales and Novels of Maria Edgeworth; Proctor's History of the Crusades; Chambers' Information for the People; Tytler's Universal History; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson; Chambers' Miscellany, 10 vols; Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography; The Scottish Gael; Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols.; Waverly Novels in 12, 24 and 27 vols; Wilson's Tales of the Borders and of Scotland; DeTocqueville's Democracy in America; Knight's Half Hours with the best Authors; Bulwer's Novels, complete in one vol; Plutarch's Lives; Modern British Essayists; Lyell's Principles of Geology; Tales of the Arabian Nights, 4 vols. illustrated; Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea; Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse; Mrs. Ellis's Family Monitor and Guide to Social Happiness; The Bachelor of Salamanca, by Le Sage; History of the Revolutions in Europe; Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott; Hogg's Winter Evening Tales; Woodfall's Junius; McIntosh's Miscellanies; Hamilton's Philosophy and Literature; McAulay's Miscellanies; Marshall's Washington; Life of Pinckney; Brande's Encyclopedia; The Prince of the House of David; The Poetical Works of Hemans, Scott, Campbell, Milton, Byron, Moore, Burns, Shakspeare, &c, in various styles.

E. J. HALE & SON.

LAW BOOKS.

DOMAT'S Civil Law;
Roscoe's Crim. Evidence;
Chitty on Contracts;
" " Criminal Law;
" " Pleading;
Stephen on Ditto.;
Chitty on the Law of Carriers;
Selwyn's Nisi Prius,—Am. Notes;
Smith's Chancery Practice;
" Landlord and Tenant;
" on Contracts;
" Leading Cases;
Story on Conflict of Law;
" Equity Jurisprudence;
" on Sales;
" on Partnership;
" Equity Pleadings;
" on Contracts;
Fearne on Remainders;
Edwards on Bailments;
Byles' on Bills;
Tayler's Law Glossary;
Dart on Vendors and Purchasers of Real Estate;
Broom's Legal Maxims;
" Commentaries on the Com. Law;
Adams's Equity;
" on Ejectment;
Burrill on Circum. Evidence;
" Law Dictionary
Leading Cases in Equity;
Tidd's Practice—Am. Notes;
Hill on Trustees, " "
" Matthews' Presumptive Evidence;
Powell on Mortgages;
Cantwell's Justice;
Supreme Court Reports, &c.,
Starkie on Slander;
Sedgwick on the Measure of Damages;
Sedgwick on Statutory and Cons. Law;
Hale's Pleas of the Crown;
Bishop on Marriage and Divorce;
Mitford's Chancery Pleadings;
Sanderson Uses & Trusts;
Hargrave & Butler's Coke upon Littleton;
U. States Digest;
State Trials of the U. S.;
Russell on Arbitration;
Morris on Replevin;
Troubat on Limited Partnerships;
Sugden on Vendors;
" on Powers;
Saunders on Pleading;
" Reports;
Addison on Contracts;
Wharton on Homicide;
Wharton & Stile's Med. Jurisprudence;
Newland on Contracts;
Roper on Legacies;
Williams on Executors;
" on Personal Property;
Oliver on Conveyancing;
Lube's Equity Pleading;
Gresley's Law of Evidence;
Kent's Commentaries;
Curtis's Commentary;
Bradford's Surrogate Reports;
Tapping on Mandamus;
Crown Circuit Companion
Wiley's N. C. Form Book;
&c.

E. J HALE, & SON.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

DUNGLISON'S Therapeutics and Materia Medica;
" Medical Dictionary;
" Human Physiology;
" Practice of Medicine;
" on New Remedies;
Meigs' Treatise on Obstetrics;
" Woman, and her Diseases;
" Childbed Fevers;
" Diseases of the Uterus;
Dewees on Children;
" " Females;
Horner's Anatomy and Histology;
Miller's Principles of Surgery;
" Practice of do.;
Bartlett on the Fevers of the U. States;
Wilson's Human Anatomy, by Goddard;
Ricord and Hunter on Venereal, by Bumstead;
Watson's Practice of Physic, by Condie;
Wood and Bache's U. S. Dispensatory;
Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy;
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin;
" " the Skin and Hair;
Eve's Surgical Cases;
Churchill on Children, by Keating;
" System of Midwifery, by Condie;
" Diseases of Women by do.;
Ellis's Medical Formulary, by Thomas;
Kirkes' and Paget's Physiology;
Regnault's Elements of Chemistry;
Fownes' Chemistry for Students;
Bartlett on Certainty in Medicine;
Smith and Horner's Anatomical Atlas;
Bird on the Urinary Deposites;
Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics;
Carpenter's Human Physiology, by Smith;
Dickson's Elements of Medicine;
Taylor on Poisons, by Griffith;
Burrows' on Cerebral Circulation;
Wilson on Syphilis;
Draper's Physiology—illustrated;
Solly on the Brain; Hope on the Heart, &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 26, 1857.

NEW BOOKS.

LIVINGSTON'S TRAVELS IN SOUTH AFRICA;
Barth's Discoveries in North and Central Africa;
"The Reason Why," by the author of 'Inquire Within.'

—ALSO—

Further supplies of Mustang Gray; Phœnixiana; The Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion; Sale's Koran; Jacobus's Notes on the Gospels; The Communicant's Companion; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels; Conybeare's Life and Epistles of St. Paul; The Psalmist, with supplement; Bibles; School Books; &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 16, 1858.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL TO BE CLOSED!

THE subscribers will close the above named Hotel on the SECOND MONDAY IN MARCH next: And will open another House for the entertainment of their customers and the travelling public, of which due notice will be given in this and other papers.

F. N. ROBERTS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, '58 83tf
Carolinian copy.

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF BOOKS, &c.

THE Knowledge of God, objectively considered, by Breckinridge, The Prince of the House of David; Simon Suggs; Wild Western Scenes; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; Mackey's Lexicon of Free-Masonry; Presbyterian Psalmodist; Stoddard's Juvenile Arithmetic; Greenleaf's Mental Arithmetic; Steel Pens; Mathematical Instruments; Invoice and Reference Files; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb. 6, 1858.

Cheese, Lard and Bacon, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

Mackerel and Salmon, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

100 Bbls. Lime, best quality, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

Molasses and Syrup, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

Coffee, Sugar, Salt and Rice, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

Powder, Shot, Caps and Guns, for sale by
W. H CARVER

Cotton Yarn, Osnaburgs and Sheeting, for sale by
W. H. CARVER

Candles, Soap and Potash, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

DRY GOODS.

A GOOD STOCK well assorted, for sale cheap, by
W. H. CARVER.

Pepper, Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Soda and Saleratus, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

Dried Apples, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

Feb'y 8, 1858. 83-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

10 FIRKINS of GOSHEN BUTTER,
50 Bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes,
125 Boxes of Cheese,
100 " Adamantine Candles.

C. E. LEETE.

Feb'y 8, 1858. 83-1m
Presbyterian copy.

Valuable Real Estate and Negroes, for Sale.

WILL be sold (for division) at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 2d of March next, the following property belonging to the Estate of Jno. Crow, deceased.

His late residence on Harrington Hill, 1 mile from the Market House.

1 Dwelling House and Lot, near the Cool Spring, at present occupied by Dr. Black.

1 House and Lot at Liberty Point.

1 Brick Tenement in Market Square, adjoining the Stores of Mr. Jas. Kyle and J. N. Smith.

27 acres of Land on the Camden Road, 4 miles from Town.

1 Tract of Land lying on the Northern Plank Road, 1 mile from Town, adjoining the land of Mr. W. B. Wright and W. Huske.

Pew 69 in Presbyterian Church.

Also, 4 or 5 NEGROES.

Terms at sale.

P. CROW, Adm'r.

Feb'y 4, 1858. 82ts

FOR SALE.

A PLEASANT RESIDENCE in the country, one mile and a quarter from the Market House. The Tract of Land contains 34 acres. On the premises is a comfortable Dwelling House, with all necessary outhouses; well of excellent water in the yard; good garden, &c. Terms moderate; for further particulars apply to

P. SHEMWELL.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 82-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

FRANK N. ROBERTS & CO., having leased this Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends, assuring them that they will use every exertion to please.

F. N. ROBERTS.] [J. G. SMITH.
Jan'y 7. 74-ypd

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

MAY be found at his Rooms, during his regular office hours, viz: from
9 A. M. to 1 P. M.,
3 P. M. to 5 P. M.,
where he will be pleased to receive calls from all who may be in need of his professional services.

No inducement will be held out by offering to perform operations for a small compensation: a good price will be charged in all cases. And patients favoring Dr. B. with their confidence, may rely upon his utmost exertions to perform every operation in as perfect a manner as possible.

☞ *All operations must be paid for as soon as completed.*

P. S. Those who are now indebted will please call and settle.

Oct. 14. 51-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct 5, 1857. 48-tf

THE WARSAW HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits the patronage of the travelling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1½ o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a Daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6, 1857. 63-*6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1858.

Flora Taylor *vs.* Catharine McNeill.
Petition for Division of Slaves

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Catharine McNeill, the Defendant and a tenant in commou of the slaves mentioned in the Petition, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a public newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the space of six weeks, notifying the said Catharine McNeill to come forward at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, and make herself a party to the said Petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1858.

85*6t] A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.

FALL STOCK, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of **DRY GOODS,** consisting in part of:

Black and Figured Silks;
English and French Merinoes;
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes;
French all wool Plaids;
Alpacas of all qualities;
Black Bombazine;
English, French and American Prints;
Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns;)
Ladies' Cloaks of every description;
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
Collars and Undersleeves;
Hosiery, Gloves, Belts;
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c;
Cloths and Cassimeres;
Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets;
White and Colored Flannels;
Bleached and Brown Shirtings;
Allendale 10-4 Sheeting;
Bleached and Brown Drillings;
Plaid Linseys and Kerseys;
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Towellings of all kinds;
Negro Blankets;
Extra quality Bed Blankets;
Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops;
Good assortment of Hoop Skirts;
Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality;
Silk, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets;
Moleskin, Cassimere and Wool Hats;
Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

A large and fashionable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.

B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.
Sept. 7, 1857. 40tf

SECOND STOCK!

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving THEIR SECOND STOCK FOR THIS SEASON, embracing,—

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Made-up Clothing,

which they invite the attention of Wholesale buyers generally.

B. STARR] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
Oct'r 6, 1857. 49-tf

FALL 1857.

New and Cheap Goods!

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general supply of Dry Goods, among which are splendid Dress Goods, with every article in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at a small advance for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fayetteville, Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-tf

New Stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of Books and Stationery, embracing a great variety of

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books.

Together with a large and varied Stock of BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept'r 28.

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 18, 1857. 26-tf

I. M. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Admitted to be THE BEST and MOST DURABLE Machine made.

THE Subscriber has taken an agency for the sale of these Machines, and having used them for 18 months, can say there can be no doubt that every family or planter, having from 10 to 15 persons to clothe, will find them very profitable: a good operator being able to do as much and as good sewing with this Machine in ONE day as can be done by hand in TEN.

Persons wishing to purchase can see two of these machines in use at my factory

Circulars giving full description and prices will be furnished gratis on application. Orders solicited.

A. A. McKETHAN, Agent.

Dec'r 26, 1857. 71-3m

NOTICE.

AT September Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the subscriber having qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of John McLaurin, notifies all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said Estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

D. McLAURIN, Adm'r.

Sept. 15, 1857. 43tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately.

E. F. MOORE.

June 3, 1857. 13tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present.

J. J. MOORE.

Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us either by Note, or Account, are earnestly requested to call and pay up, by the 1st of January.

After the 15th of January, we intend to resort to more reliable means than dunning for the collection of amounts due us.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 10, 1857. 67-

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS;
50 No. 10 "
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 50 "
25 No. 60 "

—ALSO—

Mould Boards, Bars and Points to match.

C. E. LEETE.

Jan'y 25. 79-1m

NOTICE.

THE Store House formerly occupied by J. S. Carver, at Floral College, is for Rent. For further particulars address J. S. Carver, at Floral College.

Jan. 20, 1858. 79-1m

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Sept. 17. 49tf

6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary outhouses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.
Manchester P. O.

Nov. 7th, 1857. 67-ts

2,800 Acres of Land FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit.

SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

690 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept 1, 1857. 40-tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

LAND FOR SALE.

1250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fayetteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes; and lies between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish, —convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquring of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y,
Fayetteville.

Aug. 13. 33-tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to

T. J. CURTIS.

April 29, 1857. 3tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 20th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of

ISAAC B. KELLY

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857. 33-tf

LOST,

LAST Saturday, 31st ult, (during the hours of parade,) about the Court House, or between the Court House and the Fair Ground, a small yellow leather Pocket Book, containing $59, consisting of three $10 bills, three $1 do, one $5 bill, one $5 gold piece, three $2 50 gold pieces. A Reward of $10 will be given for the above described Pocket Book and money, delivered to the undersigned.

JAS. H. JACKSON, Musician.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1857. 56tf

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 31. 38-

TANNER'S OIL & DRY HIDES.

20 BBLS. Tanner's Oil,—a superior article; also, a fine lot of Dry Hides. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 23. 62-

JOHN HALL,

Commission Merchant,
43½ NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.,

WILL sell Cotton, Naval Stores, and Breadstuffs, for a Commission of one per cent. Cotton and Spirits Turpentine forwarded to Northern Ports for five cents per bale and cask; other Naval Stores 2½ cts. per barrel.

REFERENCE.—E. P. Hall, Prest. Br. Bank of the State of N. C.

Nov. 24. 64-3mpd

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE.
Mining Engineer,

May 21, 1856 6-tf

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!

1000 LBS. MOUNTAIN and GOSHEN BUTTER. For sale low for CASH by

P. A. WILEY.

Dec. 24. 71-tf

NORTH CAROLINA READERS. NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF *North Carolina.*

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY

Rev. F. M. Hubbard,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3,

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics, by

C. H. WILEY.

Number 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of Common School's while making efforts to have this work completed. These are,

1. *The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence,* and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number of the Readers of merely a local interest.

2. *To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in common schools, of a perpetual change in text books;* an expensive habit, and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3. *Economy,* the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4. *To put in the hands of children learning to read compositions sufficiently familiar but not of the character called childish compositions,* containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals, and religious instruction.

The prices are, for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37½ cents and No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, July 29. 29-

WESTWARD, HO!

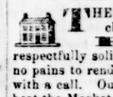
10,000 *Acres of Mississippi Bottom Lands for Sale.*

TO persons going West the undersigned would say that he is now offering for sale cheap for Cash or on short No. 1 paper, a quantity of land situated in the very best Cotton growing region, and possessing every facility of navigation and markets that the planter could desire.

☞ For particulars enquire of S. W. Davis at Charlotte, N. C. JAS. B. GRIFFING.

Charlotte, Jan'y 26, 1858. 80*6t

STANLY HOTEL.



THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned HOUSE, respectfully solicits public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.

Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 66-*6mpd

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES